

# THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 147, Vol. VI.

Saturday, October 21, 1865.

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THE ELECTORS TO THIS PROFESSORSHIP give notice that it is their intention to proceed to the Election of a Professor in the month of November next. A statement of the Duties and Emoluments of the Office may be obtained from Dr. Rowden, the Registrar of the University; to whom, also, persons intending to become Candidates are requested to send in their Names and any Papers in support of their applications, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 15th of November next.

J. P. LIGHTFOOT,  
Vice-Chancellor.

Exeter College, October 17, 1865.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

THE PROFESSORSHIP of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE is VACANT, in consequence of the resignation of Professor Masson on his appointment to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. Applications for the appointment, and Testimonials, will be received on or before Monday, the 13th of November.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON,  
Secretary to the Council.

October, 1865.

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For information as to Free Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., apply by letter to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, W., or personally at the School.

By Order of the Lords of the  
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## THE EXHIBITION of PORTRAIT MINIATURES at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM will CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 31st OCTOBER.

By Order of the Lords of the  
Committee of Council on Education.

## NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION

In 1866.—The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have determined to hold a NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION at SOUTH KENSINGTON, in the ARCADES overlooking the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, which will be opened in APRIL, 1866.

This Exhibition is based upon the suggestions made by the Earl of Derby, in a letter dated 6th May, 1865, from which the following extract is made:—

"I have long thought that a National Portrait Exhibition, chronologically arranged, might not only possess great historical interest, by bringing together portraits of all the most eminent contemporaries of their respective eras, but might also serve to illustrate the progress and condition, at various periods, of British Art. My idea, therefore, would be to admit either portraits of eminent men, though by inferior or unknown artists, or portraits by eminent artists, though of obscure or unknown individuals. I have, of course, no means of knowing or estimating the number of such portraits which may exist in the country; but I am persuaded that, exclusive of the large collections in many great houses, there are very many scattered about by ones and twos and threes in private families, the owners of which, though they could not be persuaded to part with them, would willingly spare them for a few months for a public object."

My Lords have constituted a Committee of Advice, consisting of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, and other noblemen and gentlemen.

Mr. Samuel Redgrave, to whose valuable labours the successful formation of the Collection of Portrait Miniatures is chiefly due, has undertaken the special charge of directing the Exhibition, and Mr. Skelchley will act as Secretary.

## ARRANGEMENTS APPROVED FOR THE EXHIBITION.

1. The Exhibition is specially designed to illustrate English History, and the progress of Art in England. It may be divided into two or three sections, representing distinct historic periods exhibited in successive years, depending upon the number of the portraits received, and the space available for their proper exhibition.

2. It will comprise the portraits of persons of every class who have in any way attained eminence or distinction in England, from the date of the earliest authentic portraits to the present time; but will not include the portraits of living persons, or portraits of a miniature character.

3. In regard to Art, the works of inferior painters representing distinguished persons will be admitted; while the acknowledged works of eminent artists will be received, though the portrait is unknown or does not represent a distinguished person.

4. The portraits of foreigners who have attained eminence or distinction in England will also be included, with portraits by foreign artists which represent persons so distinguished.

5. The Exhibition will be held at South Kensington, in the spacious brick building used for the refreshment rooms of the International Exhibition in 1862; and these galleries, which are perfectly dry, will be fitted up especially for the Exhibition, and patrolled day and night by the police.

6. All charges for the conveyance of pictures accepted for exhibition by the Committee will be defrayed by the Department of Science and Art.

7. The Exhibition will be opened early in April, 1866. The portraits, for the purpose of proper arranging and cataloguing, will be received not later than the second week in February; and will be returned at the end of August at the latest; but though the Exhibition will continue open till that time, any owner who requires the return of his contributions at the end of July will have them forwarded to him at once.

8. In accordance with the usual practice, the Science and Art Department, unless the owner objects, will take photographs of such portraits as may be useful for instruction in the Schools of Art, and allow them to be sold in the Museum; but no permission will be granted to any private person to photograph, without the owner's express sanction. Two copies of each photograph taken will be presented to the owner of the picture photographed.

9. As was the case at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 (and as is usual at the Royal Academy and other Exhibitions), the Department cannot be responsible for loss or damage, but every possible care will be taken of works lent; and it may be added that the numerous paintings lent for exhibition in 1862 were collected and returned by the same agency as will now be employed, free from any injury or damage of any kind.

10. All correspondence, marked on the cover "National Portrait Exhibition," should be addressed to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, London, W.

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WHEN the thermometer stands at thirty-six degrees at six o'clock in the morning, and the mid-day sun is obscured by fogs, the most ardent seeker after pleasure on the beach thinks it time to return to his accustomed habitation, and leave his favourite watering-place to the natives, who, in good truth, have had a most excellent time of it during the long summer of 1865. Every haunt of the health and pleasure-seeker has been crowded; people have travelled who never travelled before, forced out of town by the arid desert presented by the streets and parks of London, whose traders, after much grumbling at the absence of an "autumn season," are now congratulating themselves on the fact that winter is close at hand.

Time has effected great changes in watering-places and in the people who frequent them. Even forty years ago, "going to the sea-side" meant an expedition necessitating large expenditure and a tedious journey, and none but those at least tolerably well-to-do in the world could venture on taking even a small family to inhale the sea breeze. Brighton and Worthing were approachable by fast coaches, running at high fares; and Margate and Ramsgate might be got at in the same way, or by a voyage in a sailing vessel, which was usually the mode of travelling selected by the prototypes of the too lively frequenters of those places who now crowd the excursion-trains. These vessels sailed from Billingsgate, and we have before us a grievous statement of miseries undergone by the passengers in the "British Queen," printed in an ancient *Morning Chronicle*. Seven hours were occupied in reaching Gravesend, where the vessel remained five more hours for high water. A breeze sprung up; all the passengers (160 in number) were ill; and at six o'clock the next morning, the ladies in a body implored the captain to return to Gravesend, one actually offering to give him a twenty-pound note if he would do so. He decided to be judged by the majority, and eventually the boat's head was turned, and Gravesend was reached by eleven o'clock, where thirty-five ladies and many gentlemen went ashore, with the intention of procuring overland conveyances. The remainder pursued their voyage, and arrived at Margate, after a passage of nearly forty hours. They were compelled to remain on board all night, the town being reported "full." The writer of the narrative concludes by complaining of the excessively high prices charged by the hotel-keepers, and prophesies that speedy ruin will fall on a place where two shillings and sixpence is the sum charged for a dinner! In those days great people did not materially object to the occasional presence of their inferiors in wealth and position, and Ramsgate and Margate were the habitual resorts of "the quality," who arrived in their own carriages; while now it is the absurd complaint of some silly middle-class people, that these favourite watering-places are not to be thought of, unless you desire to rub against your butcher and his family. Brighton has not suffered from the coldness of the aristocracy, owing to the superior character of the town, especially in the quality of its

buildings, and its propinquity to London. To be sure, Brighton has not enjoyed the presence of Royalty for many a long day; but it has its prosperous seasons nevertheless, in spite of the unpleasant irruptions of hordes of very vulgar excursionists, who persist in bivouacking on the shingly beach, and refreshing themselves from large and unclassical bottles, to the intense disgust of their more fortunate fellow-creatures. When Sir Vincent Cotton or the Duke of Beaufort drove coaches to Brighton, and Newman's stud of greys was numbered by hundreds, your nut-cracking, shrimp-eating, and bottle-carrying Cockney thought Battersea a pleasant place, and Gravesend an elysium. Now, he travels to Brighton and back for about the sum Sir Vincent would have considered a proper fee from an inside passenger, and Royalty itself would not get over the ground faster. Brighton fears no rival. The town, once a little struggling village, now and then visited by Gilbert White in his ornithological rambles, and of which Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke has left an amazing letterpress photograph in his "Tour through the South of England," published in 1793, grows daily, and though it is situated in a district without trees, and facing a sea without ships, its prosperity is guaranteed by a rich resident population, and its free intercourse with the metropolis. The glory of its Pavilion has long since departed, but the Limited Liability Act has set up a bigger and a better house for the many to gaze at, with feelings of envy, excited by the vast disproportion between the means in their possession and those enjoyed by the yawning after-dinner occupants of the windows.

Many years ago, some cunning tourist discovered that Jersey was a pleasant place of residence, and straightway a tide of emigration commenced to flow from all our large cities. There are retired travellers still living who descant upon the wonderful cheapness in the island of all things considered necessary by luxurious man, but we all know that now Jersey offers no noticeable advantage in this respect, while it does possess certain privileges which render residence in its precincts likely to be unpleasant to those who love the liberty conferred by the laws of Great Britain. The law, as administered in the Channel Islands, is simply a disgrace to the age. Jersey is, we suspect, principally frequented during the summer by youthful travellers of ardent temperament, whose belief in the value of bad tobacco and obnoxious brandy render them most desirable customers to the shrewd islanders. It must have been an ancestor of one of those youths of whom it is related that, being charged a penny for his spirituous nightcap, he said, "What! a penny for a glass of brandy and water! Bring me eleven more, for I make it a rule never to go to bed under a shilling's-worth!"

More difficult of access, but infinitely more desirable places of sojourn are the delightful watering-places which indent the coasts of Yorkshire and the West of England. If any one of these is occasionally uncomfortably full, and the landlord of your favourite caravansary ruefully declares his utter inability to accommodate you, you are somewhat comforted by knowing that the visitors are of a very different type to that met with at the resorts within

an easy journey of London. They are no mere rabid excursionists, scouring the town in troops, and comporting themselves like ill-behaved lunatics; they come in search of the picturesque, or it may be they come to seek for health, and they pursue their object decorously. Scarborough is one of these pleasant and beautiful watering-places, which is always left with regret, provided, of course, the weather be favourable. A week of steady rain in any watering-place is conducive to insanity. There are many rivals to Scarborough, however, all flourishing, and all striving to attract the traveller. There is enterprise in the Yorkshire watering-places. You may have a prescription made up in either of them at any chemist's, without the fear of poison before your eyes; the old circulating library, with its two dozen mouldy old novels, is extinct; and the hotel accommodation is excellent. In the West there is as much, perhaps more, beauty in the scenery, but less spirit in the inhabitants. In Devonshire, the numerous bays, the sandy beach, and the delicious climate, attract their hosts of visitors, and Bristol pours into that curiosity of a watering-place, Weston-super-Mare, its hundreds of eager seekers for the sea, who do not often find it there. Yet there are good, honest folks who prefer Weston to Weymouth, and who turn up their noses at Lymington.

The inland watering-places have had their share of summer patronage, and there is no reason to think that the mania for "taking the waters," whether requiring them or not, is at all on the decrease. People may talk of it as a fashion, but it is one which has scarcely ever been out of date. The divinities of the springs and fountains fled before a greater Healer; for a time their shrines were desolate; and it seemed as if their flight had deprived Nature of some of her power. Nothing was dreaded so much for the early Christians as the unrestrained conversation of the ancient thermæ. So they passed under the ban of the preacher, and fell, like the walls of Jericho, without the lifting up of a mound or the casting of a spear. But now in every direction we are stumbling on re-discoveries. Where the Roman built huge baths we build joint-stock hotels; and if not quite so luxurious, at all events they are more moral. If we have not yet succeeded in reconciling religion and science, at all events we can alternate devotion and relaxation; and the voice which is most persuasive in the pulpit, may be heard with equal advantage directing a crew, or sometimes, unfortunately, too exhilarated in scaling a mountain. The popular preacher, wise in his generation, mixes boldly with the world. If piety were to retire to its solitude, and shun like pollution the curving shore of the modern Baïæ, it would need a fresh revelation to restore its supremacy. Englishmen are not to be won by virtue which buries itself. Limited liability sets us an example in one respect. It neither requires incense to be scattered on the altar of its Penates, nor does it much care whether its customers go to church, chapel, or conventicle. And it expects in return—and who shall say that it is wrong?—that the Essayist shall sit down with the Recordite, and the High Churchman enjoy his vacation festival, supported, if it must be so, by the good-fellowship of the Epicurean idler.



## CURRENT LITERATURE.

## THE HOLY LAND.

*Voyage en Terre Sainte.* Par F. de Sauley.  
2 Vols., 8vo. (Paris: Didier et Cie.)

WE close this book with a feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction. We are ready to exclaim with Dr. Wolff's Baptist congregation, after he had preached to them on the Apostolical succession, "Doctor, this afternoon we have not been fed." We do not, however, assert that there is nothing of value in these pages before us, for there is much; but it is so involved with useless "padding," that when we come to "finis" we are tempted to doubt, with the alphabetical sceptic, whether "it is worth going through so much to get to so little." Had the book been reduced to a single volume, its value would have been more than doubled. Unhappily, M. de Sauley has been so ill advised as to publish the whole journal of his travels. This is written in a flippant style, with a decided spice of French profaneness, which would be excusable enough in a series of familiar letters from a mercurial young Parisian to his bosom friend, but is entirely out of place in a scientific work, from the pen of a grave senator and *savant* of reputation. Travels in Egypt and Palestine are now common enough, and we do not care to read how M. de Sauley was jolted over bad roads, was pestered by beggars, cheated by rogues, bitten by fleas; how he breakfasted here, dined there; how he perspired in this place, and caught the lumbago in that; how this man was a "brave garçon," that an "abominable coquin;" how he lost his money at one time and his temper at another, so that "he shouted, stormed, and swore like a Trojan." All this, from which, with judicious pruning, two or three lively magazine articles might have been made, takes up fully one-third of the book, and is, in such a work, tiresome to the last degree.

The really valuable and interesting part of these travels is chiefly connected with three subjects—an excursion on the east of the Jordan and Dead Sea, the details of some excavations at Jerusalem, and certain investigations made during the return from that city to Beyrout.

Crossing the Jordan by the fords opposite to Jericho, M. de Sauley and his party, among whom were M. Salzmann, l'Abbé Michon, and M. Gélis, capitaine d'état-major, proceeded eastward to Arak-el-Emir, a spot in a mountain valley in the old territory of Ammon, at which are many rock-hewn chambers and tombs, and some interesting ruins. These, discovered in 1818 by Irby and Mangles, and described at length, for the first time, by the Count de Vogüé in his interesting work, "*Le Temple de Jerusalem*," were carefully examined by the travellers; some woodcuts and an excellent plan by M. Gélis are the chief results of their labours. It was to this spot that Hyrcanus retreated about 180 B.C., and established himself for seven years. In the words of Josephus (*Ant.* xii. 5, sec. 11), "he erected a strong castle, and had animals of a prodigious magnitude engraven upon it. He also drew around it a great and deep canal of water. He also made caves of many furlongs in length," &c. Making the necessary allowance for Josephus' inveterate habit of exaggeration, remains of all these are found at Arak-el-Emir; round one of the principal buildings is a wide frieze, on which are carved in bas-relief animals resembling lions; there has evidently been a fosse or pool of considerable size, which may have formed part of the defences of the place; and the cliffs in the immediate neighbourhood are pierced with excavated grottoes. From Arak-el-Emir the travellers went to Amman (the Rabboth-Ammon of the Bible). Of this there is a careful plan and copies of some inscription. Two little dells, which at one place approach very near to each other, turn aside again before they enter the Wady Amman, so as to form a kind of peninsula. The middle of this rises up in a narrow

curved ridge, on which stand the ruins of the citadel—"the royal city" of the children of Ammon; below, on the banks of the Yabok, lay "the city of waters," which was taken by Joab before he sent for David to complete the conquest. In later days Rabbah became a flourishing city, under the name of Philadelphia, and a temple, theatre, basilica, baths, tombs, besides other ruins, still remain to attest its former magnificence. Here, M. de Sauley, unless he is in error on the question of antiquities—a point, we fear, quite possible—made a curious discovery. Speaking of the vaulting over the bed of a stream, he says:—

This vaulted passage is an integral part of the ruin itself; that it is one and the same building is as evident as it is indisputable. Not a stone has been moved since the time of the High Empire, and two Roman arches are veritable pointed arches, with their character marked in the most exact manner, and the vertical joint passing through the summit itself of the arch. This unexpected sight, as may be supposed, caused us to make a most careful examination of the masonry, and we concluded it with the complete, profound, ineffaceable conviction, that we had been studying Roman pointed arches.

From Amman they journeyed to Hesban (Heshbon); a plan is also given of this, but the ruins are less perfect here than at the last-named place. They then descended in a south-westerly direction to the neighbourhood of the Nahr Zerka-Mayn, with the view of visiting Hammam; but being obliged to abandon their intention, owing to the unsettled state of the country on the south side of the river, they turned northward, and passed along the hills on the eastern side of the Dead Sea.

During this journey a summit was pointed out to them as bearing the name of Jebel Neba. M. de Sauley identifies it with the Nebo of the Bible, and it certainly appears to fulfil the requisite conditions. It is doubtless the mountain alluded to by Dr. Robinson, and placed in this position on the map in his later researches. The travellers did not ascend it, to see whether the view was as extensive as its position seems to promise, but their neglect was soon after repaired by Mr. Tristram, who is quite satisfied as to its identity, and describes the panorama as very fine. Leaving Jebel Neba on the right hand, the travellers descended into the ghor a little to the north of the head of the Dead Sea, and made their way back to Jerusalem by rejoining their old route at the fords of the Jordan. At a place called El-Ageimiel, situate on the brow of the hills just at the head of the Dead Sea, they saw several dolmens; of one of which M. de Sauley gives a sketch and a plan; there were at least twenty of them, some of which—

Were surrounded by cromlechs (?), or circles of large blocks planted in the earth. These dolmens point north and south; large stones fixed in the ground, two at most on the longer sides, form the walls of a chamber, the floor of which is paved by a similar block, while the door is left open. A large table (stone) forms the roof. There is no trace of a chisel; all these blocks are rough, and appear to have been taken from the rocks in the neighbourhood.

Similar structures are described by Irby and Mangles in the same district.

On the return of the travellers to Jerusalem excavations were commenced at the so-called "Tombs of the Kings," on the north of the city. In the mass of debris removed from the vestibule some fragments of carved stone were found, which had evidently belonged to a building, together with one or two coins; in the chamber first entered were a large number of Roman earthenware vessels, such as lachrymatories, aryballi, lamps, vases filled with burnt bones, some remains of metal ornaments, fibulae, and the like, a statuette of the Triple Hecate, several coins, and the remains of some bodies which had been buried unburnt. As none of the medals are later than the date of the siege of Titus, and most of them about this period, M. de Sauley concludes that this chamber was used as a burial-place by the Romans during the siege. In the inner

chambers the fragments of some casquets of stone were discovered; these are supposed to have contained ornaments and other valuables, which were interred with the corpse, and probably placed in the small recesses at the end of the vaults.

In the course of the excavations two tomb chambers were discovered—one, opening out of the vestibule; the other, entered from and at a lower level than one of the three inner chambers. The former, however, proved to have been opened and shamefully defiled within the last five years. M. de Sauley more than hints that this was done by an Englishman: one point, however, of his evidence—a label in the Museum at Jerusalem—is defective. Surely an Englishman would never have written "Mount of the Olives." Under an arched recess in the latter chamber was a stone sarcophagus; the lid is *à dos d'âne*; the ends of it have been mutilated to enable it to fit into the recess; on the front are carved two discs in relief, between which is a Hebrew inscription in two lines; the character of the lower line is the square Hebrew; that of the upper, which is more deeply engraved, and appears more ancient, differs considerably from it, and is very peculiar. M. de Sauley reads both lines "Queen Sarah" or "Sadah." We suspect, however, that this *lectio* will not pass unchallenged. The sarcophagus contained the skeleton of a female, the greater part of which quickly crumbled to dust. This tomb had also been opened, but with more reverence than the former, as the lid has been partially fastened down again, and the entrance carefully closed.

M. de Sauley also made an excavation in front of the triple gate in the south wall of the Haram, but with little result beyond finding some drains, and ascertaining that the masonry continued uniform in its character down to the rock, which was found at no great depth.

After quitting Jerusalem, he visited Tibneh, where he places the sepulchre of Joshua. Drawings and plans of the tombs are given, to which we, from their architectural character, should be inclined to assign a far later date. Plans are also given of Jerusalem, Jebel-Fursidis, Nablous, and maps of the country through which M. de Sauley passed on his way from the Holy City to Nazareth. These, the work of M. Gélis, so far as we can judge, are beautifully executed, and in our opinion are the most valuable part of the work.

It remains, then, that we notice the conclusion which M. de Sauley draws from the facts and the arguments which he brings forward. He has not added many of the former to the stock which was already in hand, and scarce any of the latter. We have the well-known passages from the Bible, Josephus, the Bordeaux and Placentine Pilgrims, and other early travellers, repeated *usque ad nauseam*, either to prove points which may now be regarded as settled—like the course of Agrippa's wall—or to furnish conclusions exactly opposite to those which every one else has drawn from the same premises. In fact, M. de Sauley, though a far more honest and polite debater, is often as faulty a logician as Mr. Fergusson. He looks at everything through concave spectacles, and loves a remote age. For Herod he reads Solomon, for late Roman or Byzantine Herodian. The ruins of Arak-el-Emir seem to his eyes the work of the kings of Ammon; the ornamentation of the Golden and Huldah Gates, to which not even Mr. Fergusson himself assigns an earlier date than the fourth century after Christ, are referred by him to the age of Herod; while all the masonry about the Haram wall, the monolith under the Aksa, and the substructures of these gates, are held to be remains of the first Temple. We have turned over plates of Egyptian, Assyrian, and Babylonian architecture, in the hope of discovering some ground upon which M. de Sauley found his convictions—for too often he contents himself with the somewhat feminine argument, "It must be so," and "I am quite sure that I am right," without



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giving us figures of those architectural remains, the analogies of which appear to him to be so conclusive—but in vain: and yet, on this ground, and on this only, can he rest; for certainly historical testimony is rather against him, than on his side. The well-known "Tombs of the Kings" may serve as example of this. The frontispiece, with a frieze adorned with triglyphs and guttæ, pateræ, and bunches of grapes, reminding us at once of the Asmonean coinage, is considered to be a work of the earliest days of the monarchy; a tradition of the fourth and fifth centuries after Christ, arising from an obvious confusion between Sion and Beth-lehem, both of which are at times designated City of David, is quoted to prove that David was not buried in the former place; some fragments, found among the rubbish, the style of which to us seems to resemble greatly that of the frontispiece, are referred to the expiatory monument of Herod, the base of which M. de Sauley thinks he discovered above the mouth of the cave; nay, in his former work, "Voyage Autour de la Mer Morte," he not only found the coffin of David, but also allotted to each of the defunct kings his peculiar cell. As, however, the discovery of fresh chambers has destroyed the arithmetical coincidence, this point is discreetly passed over in silence in the present volumes.

In the appendix is an account of a visit to Hebron and Herodium, with a plan of the latter, undertaken by MM. Salzmänn and Maure, and a memoir by M. Pruner Bey on the fragment of the lower jaw of the skeleton discovered in the "Tombs of the Kings." This was all that M. de Sauley was able to bring away with him; all the other bones fell to dust the instant the skeleton was touched. The skull, however, is reported by M. de Sauley to have approached the brachycephalic type; and M. Pruner Bey reports that the remains were those of a young female, of either an eastern Aryan or Semitic origin, probably the latter. With regard to their antiquity, he hesitates to express an opinion.

We regret that we cannot say more in favour of these volumes, which are so handsomely printed and illustrated, but we fear that they will not add to the author's reputation, and that most readers will rise from them not indeed without some grain, but thoroughly wearied with the task of separating the chaff.

## MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

*Descriptive Catalogue of Materials Relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, to the End of the Reign of Henry VII. Vol. II.* By Thomas Duffus Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. (Longmans).

TO give such a review of the volume before us as would satisfy its writer or enlighten the public, would require as great a knowledge of its contents as the author himself possesses. This is neither expected nor required. It will be sufficient to explain to our readers what was Mr. Hardy's object in publishing the work, and then to inquire whether he has succeeded in performing his task with anything like credit to himself or benefit to his readers.

The materials for the history of England from the Roman invasion to the end of the reign of Henry VII., the period embraced in Mr. Hardy's labours, are scattered about in various libraries in Great Britain and on the Continent. They are very numerous and extensive; but they vary in the degree of their importance. Many of them are original compositions, such as general contemporary histories, chronicles and annals, written either by Englishmen or foreigners; others are partly original, partly compiled from sources extant at the time the work was composed, such as Henry of Huntingdon's "Historia Regum Angliæ," and William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Regum Anglorum." The remainder are mere transcripts from existing authorities, with occasional interpolations and additions. Many in each of

these classes have been published during the last three centuries in different collections, both foreign and English; but the greater number remain still unprinted. These materials it has been Mr. Hardy's object to arrange in chronological order; to mention the libraries in which each particular work is deposited; to state if it has been printed, and in what collection; to give a short analysis of each work; together with an opinion of its historical worth, and a brief biographical notice of the writer. This is a gigantic undertaking, and one which, in our opinion, no single person, however competent, could hope to perform with anything like success, unless considerable assistance had been assured him. Mr. Hardy has been too honest to wish the public to believe that he has been unaided in this great work. In his preface to the first volume he gives the names of those who have helped him, and, among others, speaks in grateful and touching terms of the late Mr. Henry Petrie, to whom he acknowledges himself indebted for all that he knows on the subject upon which he is engaged.

Mr. Hardy's second volume, that now under consideration, brings down his description of the manuscripts relating to the early history of Great Britain from the date of the Norman invasion to the close of the twelfth century. Of its contents we cannot speak too highly. The difficulties which have stood in the way of its execution are, as Mr. Hardy has modestly pointed out, much greater than any will anticipate by whom a task of this nature has never been attempted. No endeavour had been hitherto made to place before the public a descriptive catalogue of the materials of English history in which these materials should not only be arranged from the earliest period in chronological order, "but the MS. authorities for them in all countries in the world be accurately described, their place and age ascertained, and their authenticity and different degrees of credibility determined." In this respect Mr. Hardy's experiment has been a solitary one; but it is one that has been so eminently successful in its issue, that his work, when completed, will form one of the most valuable in any language.

Such is, in few words, the aim of Mr. Hardy's labours; but their true worth can be fully appreciated only by those whose studies have compelled them to enter upon a similar field of inquiry. Intended for scholars and historians, this catalogue of the materials of English history of necessity addresses itself to a comparatively small circle of readers, and by them only will the vast amount of care and research involved in it be fully seen and understood. Yet even the unlearned inquirer will be quite able to comprehend the utility of a work which professes to place before him, so far as it goes, a comprehensive summary of all the information to be had of any given period of English history; to marshal it in its right order, to determine the amount of its credibility, to disintegrate the true from the false, and even to tell him the exact state in which it is found, and in what collections, libraries, or manuscripts it is stored up. Henceforth no work upon English history will be published, no new edition of any author be undertaken, without a careful examination of these volumes.

To give some notion of the amount of labour bestowed upon the work, we will take the materials brought forward for the history of one man—an extraordinary man, no doubt—and of whom no adequate biography has yet appeared. We allude to Thomas Becket. The notices connected with his life extend to eighty pages, in which we find there are no fewer than one hundred and twelve distinct works or articles brought to the reader's notice, and upon most of them long and elaborate criticisms are given!

Mr. Hardy's deduction from a consideration of the various works produced prior to and succeeding the Conquest is clear. He thinks the Norman was infinitely superior to the Anglo-Saxon in a social, political, and

literary point of view; and in support of his opinion the contents of his two volumes are, we believe, quite sufficient. Indeed, except for those who are prejudiced in favour of what they absurdly term "the high destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race," a very superficial comparison between the Anglo-Saxon chronicle and any one of the Norman metrical chronicles will furnish ample justification of such an opinion.

The purely Norman period of our history comes to an end with the close of the reign of Stephen. The Norman had connected this country with the north of France; Henry II. and the territorial possessions of his queen, Eleanor, allied it with the south. What resulted is thus succinctly and admirably told:—

The court became the centre of attraction for trouveres, minstrels, jongleurs, and all that fantastic, motley troop of artists, adventurers, soldiers of fortune, to whom a gay, luxurious court offered more attractions and better chances of subsistence than a settled life in their own dull homes. The new race had little sympathy with Norman or Anglo-Saxon: the stern, harsh, orderly qualities of the one were not more attractive than the plain, uncultivated, sombre tastes of the other. Both were deficient in those arts, and in that facility of adapting themselves to the new modes which prevailed among the favourites of royalty, and to both the witty, licentious, and irreverent tone of the times was equally shocking and offensive. Moreover, the Norman was a staunch supporter of the Church. He was identified with its supremacy: was prepared to insist upon equal reverence and obedience to its behests as to those of his feudal lord. To the new comer, on the other hand, no trick, no jest, no song proved more fascinating or agreeable than that in which some foible, some act of hypocrisy, some vice or selfishness of the ecclesiastic, was held up to unsparing ridicule. The claims of the spiritual power was a perpetual incentive to laughter; superior sanctity synonymous with deceit and hypocrisy. It was enough in the gay and licentious courts of Henry II. and Richard I. for a bishop to open his mouth or venture on a rebuke to be received with shouts of derision; and the natural consequence was, that he either desisted from the useless attempt, or, what was worse, endeavoured to recommend himself by adopting the tone, principles, and prevalent manners of the court. Gayest among the gay, witty, brilliant, versatile, and compliant, was the Chancellor, Thomas Becket, and his example had a fatal effect on others. Giraldus Cambrensis complains, and with justice, of the utter absence of seriousness and sobriety in the courts of Henry II. and his immediate successors; and all that history has recorded of those courts, and all traditions connected with them, tend to substantiate the accuracy of his statements. From this time a new feature appears in the literature of England, not merely in the lighter forms of it, which might be thought peculiar to the court, and to have exercised no great influence beyond it, but in the more serious productions of ecclesiastics themselves. Literature becomes more versatile, sparkling, and attractive. Anecdotes, memoirs, personal and satirical descriptions, amusing pictures of the manners and conversation of the times, abound in writers from whom they would not be expected. Of these perhaps the most striking examples are to be found in Giraldus Cambrensis and John of Salisbury, the most miscellaneous and popular authors of their age. By both almost every form and species of literature, whether in verse or prose, was cultivated with eminent success. From the pen of Giraldus we have classical verse and rhyming Latin verse; divinity, history, biography, topography, epistles; the satirical, the moral, the grave, the gay; antiquities, geography, traditions, stories, travels; and the character of his treatment throughout is attractive and lively, witty and versatile. If the unsparing ridicule, the sarcastic exposure by Giraldus of the ignorance, selfishness, profanity of his times, be thought to border on caricature; if his denunciations of the scandals, numerous enough, of Henry II., his sons and his court, be considered as exaggerated—it must be remembered that such was the fashion and humour of the times. The court itself was extravagant, witty, profligate, and satirical. It sanctioned by its own example similar qualities in others; sanctioned and fostered, encouraged and rewarded them; and scandals, propagated without restraint, were regarded there with the



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## THE MISSES BERRY.

[Third Notice.]

*Extracts of the Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry, from the Year 1793 to 1852. Edited by Lady Theresa Lewis. (Longman & Co.)*

same levity as sacred and more serious things were too frequently regarded.

We could fill columns with valuable excerpts from the volume, which abounds in interesting particulars in the lives of mediæval writers; but we must content ourselves with the following notice of Mapes, the drunken Archdeacon of Oxford, which may be taken as a fair specimen of Mr. Hardy's style:—

Mapes was a favourite of Henry II., as remarkable for his wit and humour as for the hatred and contempt which he entertained for the men of his own profession; but above all for the members of the religious orders. His treatise "*De Nugis Curialium*," a title it holds in common with the celebrated work of John of Salisbury, just described, is a collection of legends, stories, anecdotes, loosely strung together, and told in a careless, amusing, jaunty style, interspersed with puns and witticisms, and, as might be expected, with unsparing ridicule and contemptuous allusions to all sorts of religious votaries. No doubt the vanity, the restlessness, the avarice, and the pride of many professors in these orders gave ample occasion for Mapes' satirical faculties; and in the court of a prince who bore no love to ecclesiastics, and whose antipathy to them was often exhibited in bitter but well-bred raillery, not easily repelled, a ready wit and a satirist like Mapes proved a most agreeable companion. But his stories and anecdotes must not be implicitly trusted. Like others since, he was a wit and retailer of good stories by profession, wrote capital songs, followed the humour of the court, combined the *trouvère* with the ecclesiastic, the scholar with the man of the world. If he ridiculed the professed asceticism of the monks, he spared not the sterile labours of poets and poetasters of his own days. Nor, courtier as he was, did the court escape his banter. It is thus that he begins his book "*De Nugis Curialium*," to which reference has been made already, stigmatising that love of change, restlessness, and intrigue for which the court of Henry II. was conspicuous: "I am in time, and I speak of time," quoth Augustine, and adds, 'yet I know not what time is.' With the same wonder I can say that I am in the court, and I speak of the court, and yet, God knows, I know not what the court is. I know, however, that the court is not time; it is indeed temporal, mutable, various, local, and erratic, and never continues in the same state; I know it all when I retire from it, but when I return to it I find little or nothing as I left it; I have become a stranger to it, and it is equally a stranger to me. The court remains the same, but its members are changed. Were I to describe the court in the words of Porphyry, I should, perhaps, not be far from its true description, and define it as a multitude of individuals under one head. Certes, we are an infinite multitude to-day, and shall be another multitude to-morrow; but the court is not changed, it continues immutable. It is a giant with a hundred hands, all of which are chopped off, and its totality is uninjured; a hydra of many heads, it defies and despises the labours of Hercules, and reckons not the hand of the most victorious athlete. More happy than Antæus, it has for its (mother earth, ocean, and air, and cannot be strangled on the breast of Hercules, for the whole world supplies it with renewed vigour and vitality." Then, after continuing in this strain for a while, he compares the court to the infernal regions, with its legendary inhabitants, Tantalus, Sisyphus, Ixion, and Tityus. There also (he continues) are to be found unclean birds and beasts, the night raven, the owl, the vulture, and the toad, who love darkness and hate the light. These lay snares, hunt after festering corpses, &c. So the court sends out what it call justices, sheriffs, under-sheriffs, beaules, to make careful search for offenders; who strip off their fleeces from the lambs, but are perverted by bribes, and let the oxen go free.

This Catalogue is undoubtedly the most useful contribution to historical literature that has appeared in our time; and we shall look with interest for the concluding volumes, which will describe existing materials for our history to the important era of Henry VII. Mr. Hardy, we regret to notice, speaks of relinquishing the work, now that he has brought it down to a definite period. We trust, however, his disinclination to proceed will be overcome, and that he will complete what no one else is so capable of performing.

ON Monday, the 19th September, 1803, the Berrys landed at Southwold, three miles off the great Yarmouth road, having narrowly escaped being detained by the French General Eppler and his commandant, De la Place, at Soleure. Early in 1806 they were in London, and were present at Lord Nelson's funeral. From Miss Berry's account, it appears that this ceremony was conducted without any real taste or solemn effect. On the water it was a crowd of boats, in which the immense city barges only were conspicuous. The distance of time between the minute-guns fired by the river fencibles was too long to command continued attention, and therefore failed in their effect. The music was not sufficiently loud to have any significance; and the barge which contained Nelson's honoured remains was neither sufficiently large nor sufficiently distinguished to command the eye or attention of spectators. The only important moment was, according to Miss Berry, when the coffin first touched the ground. The sky became then overcast, and poured down a torrent of rain and hail. Never was there so decent, so quiet, so respectful a mob; but, instead of presenting to their eager eyes the surviving heroes of Trafalgar following the corpse of their illustrious leader, the naval officers were all put into mourning coaches. The sailors of the Victory, instead of being allowed to surround the coffin from which they had proved themselves so unwilling to separate, were marshalled by themselves in another part of the procession, without music, without officers, without any naval accompaniments whatever. Yet, although few in number, such was the impression that the serious quiet and decent deportment of these people made on the multitude, that they were repeatedly cheered as they passed along.

On Friday, the 24th January, in this year, Mr. Pitt died. Miss Berry was a Whig of the school of Conway and Walpole; yet, all Whig and thoroughly Liberal as she was, we find the following words in her Journal touching Pitt:—

I know not what politics or what party can justify the not regretting the loss of such a superior intellect and such great talents, for superior and great they were, although on the important subjects to which they were applied it was not always possible to approve either his principles or his conduct. Perhaps his greatest errors originated from his early and constant immersion in public business, and from his having been always an actor, never a spectator of affairs. This, perhaps, prevented his sufficiently recurring in his plans and in his measures to those great first principles never to be lost sight of by a really great statesman.

In the spring of 1807 Mary Berry was at Little Strawberry. Though her mind enjoyed a degree of calm and contentment, yet it was a calm secured, to use her own words, by expecting nothing from the future and remembering much of the past. It is evident that she often recalled her frustrated hopes and blighted affections, but without any sense of bitterness or self-reproach.

In November of this year, Miss Berry began her task of editing Madame du Deffand's letters to Walpole, and continued that labour of love until it was finished. Madame du Deffand, like Horace Walpole, had mixed with the best company of her time, more especially with literary company. She was the friend of Voltaire, of D'Alembert, of Diderot, of Marmontel, of Pont de Vesle, and Hainault. She was the head of a coterie, and gave her *petits soupers* in the Rue St. Dominique. She was the patroness of the unhappy Mademoiselle de l'Espinasse, a woman of equal sensibility and talent, with whom Madame du Deffand quarrelled, because of

the notice which her accomplished and clever dependent's talents excited among the *habitués* of her own household. In editing the old Marquise's correspondence with her deceased friend Horace Walpole, Miss Berry exhibited that judgment, accurate knowledge, and apt research, for which her friends gave her credit.

On March 3, 1808, we find Lord Brougham's name (then Mr. Brougham) mentioned for the first time. The authoress met the young barrister, just then called to the English Bar, at Mrs. Blair's, with Mrs. Fox, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Mercer, Henderson, &c. During the year 1808 the sisters went a great deal into general society, mixing with much that was high in titled rank, and, what was far better, high in intellect and moral elevation.

March 3, 1810, we find the following entry: "I dined at Lord Ellenborough's. Company, almost the whole of the former Ministry. Lord and Lady Grey, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord Grenville, Mr. Thos. Grenville, Lord John Townsend, Lord Holland, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Hartington, and Lord Ellenborough, himself the greatest speaker." One of the men in whose society Miss Berry chiefly delighted at this time was Sydney Smith. His ready wit, his playful humour, his kindness of heart, his clearness and depth of intellect, made an impression which time could not efface. It was in 1810, also, that Miss Berry became acquainted with the late Lord Aberdeen. His judicial intellect and well-balanced faculties pleased her much.

The letters of Madame du Deffand to Horace Walpole were published in Paris in 1810. The preface by Miss Berry was judicious and well written, and her notes bespeak a familiarity with the society, literature, and history of France. Of the publication of these letters Miss Berry gives the following account: "Madame du Deffand bequeathed to Mr. Walpole the whole of her MSS., papers, letters, and books of every description, with a permission to the Prince de Beauveau to take a copy of any of the papers he might desire before he conveyed them to Mr. Walpole. This permission Mr. Walpole suspected he had extended to the subtraction of some of the original papers." The originals of almost all the letters were in Miss Berry's possession; and she gave a very just estimate of Madame du Deffand's character, and of the age and society in which she lived.

In her Journal of March, Miss Berry speaks of having seen the Regent at Lady Hereford's routs: "He looked," she remarks, "wretchedly swollen up, with a muddled complexion, and was, besides, extremely tipsy—gravely and cautiously so. I happened to be a good while in the circle, and he at last gave me a formal grave bow, with Kensington legible on it. In general he speaks much less, both to men and women, than he did; it is the fashion of the day with him."

In the season of 1811 the Berrys went much into society, mixing not merely among the Court party, but in the society of the Princess of Wales, both at Blackheath and at Kensington. At the ball at Devonshire House on April 27, 1811, Miss Berry observed that the Prince of Wales avoided letting his eye fall upon her. "So I am satisfied," she remarks, "that Kensington (the house of the Princess of Wales) sticks in his throat; and *qu'il a vengé des grands sur les petites*."

On Wednesday, March 15, 1812, we find Miss Berry dined at the Princess of Wales's, where was Canning and several of his friends and his set; and on July 23, there were private theatricals at Lord Hardwicke's, at which Miss Berry found herself placed next to J. W. Ward, afterwards Lord Dudley. There were present the Regent, with the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duc de Berri, and the Duc de Bourbon, with whom he had dined at the Prince de Condé's at Wimbledon. At the supper-table, after the play, the Prince spoke to the Duke of Norfolk, but made no sign of recognition to Lord Erskine.



21 OCTOBER, 1865.

On Monday, May 8, "Lord and Lady Byron persuaded me to go with them to Miss White (meaning Lydia White). Never have I seen a more imposing convocation of ladies arranged in a circle than when we entered, taking William Spencer with us. Lord Byron brought me home. He stayed to supper."

In December, 1815, Canova arrived in London. "His recollection," says Miss Berry, "of a thousand little circumstances during our stay at Rome, more than thirty years ago, convinces me that it was really us that he sought."

Under March 17 we find the following entry: "I have been hitherto lucky about my dinners. The Comte Alexis de Noailles led me in yesterday, and I sat between him and the Duke of Wellington, with whom I had a great deal of very interesting conversation. The simplicity and frankness of his manners, and the way in which he speaks of public affairs, are really those of a great man. The Duke told me at dinner that Buonaparte would never do justice to Marmont, or pardon his defeat, till he saw his (the Duke of Wellington's) account of the action in which he had beaten Marmont; and Marmont has since acknowledged his obligation to the Duke, which is much in a person naturally so insolent. The Duke added, that Buonaparte had always waited for, and depended on, his account of the actions in which he was engaged with the French, to judge of his generals' conduct; and seemed proud, as well he might, of such a decisive proof of confidence in his truth and honour."

In 1817 the Berrys experienced an irreparable loss in the death of their father at Genoa, of gangrene in the arm. Mr. Berry lived to a good old age, in health and comfort beyond what most people enjoy, but his death made a sad blank in the life of the sisters. There are sorrows that will not be comforted by reason, and this was one of them. In the July following, Madame de Stael, the most gifted woman in Europe, and the most eloquent of writers, was also taken away. Writing to Lady Hardwicke, Miss Berry says: "I shall think the world less interesting without her." On their way homeward, the sisters met Lord John Russell at Florence. Mary Berry talked to him much about his book, about her own memoir of Lady Russell, and about her project of illustrating the life of Lorenzo de Medici.

Sunday, February 14, 1819, we find this entry: "Went to John Street Chapel, to hear Sidney Smith, who preached a very good sermon upon death. He took the opportunity of making a well-deserved *éloge* of Sir S. Romilly."

On Monday, Jan. 23, 1824, the sisters left their abode in North Audley Street, where they had lived since 1793, more than thirty years, for ever. Their new house was No. 8 Park Lane, and one of Mary Berry's tasks on entering the chosen abode, was to arrange Lord Orford's letters in chronological order. In this abode they saw their friends as in the old house, and continued to move in the best and most fashionable society both in town and country. Their visits were to persons of all shades of political opinion, from the Devonshires to the Archbishop of York and Hardwicks. In the autumn of 1824 they went to Brougham Hall, half-a-mile from Penrith, where they found the mother of the family, her daughter, her three sons, and the wife of the renowned eldest. "The mother," says Miss Berry, in the Journal, "is a charming person, the best specimen of an old Scotch lady, well-informed and liberal-minded, without the least cant." From Brougham Hall they went to Raith, and then to Foston—Sydney Smith's parsonage—where their arrival was chronicled in verse by their clever and good-natured host. From July to September, 1825, the Berrys spent in Paris, with Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, and parts of 1826 they passed at Cheltenham and Malvern, and they afterwards went to Wooton, a house which Mr. Davenport's grandfather offered to Rousseau.

Jean Jacques lived in it for more than a year and a-half in 1767 and 1768.

1827 saw the sisters in their last abode in Curzon Street, in the summer of which year they left London for Belgium. At this period Mary Berry was working at her most important literary labour, the "Comparative View of Social Life in France and England." It was published in the month of April, 1828. This is really a valuable work, and by it the name of Mary Berry is destined to live. It is the first attempt of the kind made in our language, and the work deserved a greater popularity than it at first attained. But seven and thirty years ago the reading public was not so numerous as now, though much more discriminating. But even at that period all the best thinkers and talkers of the day were loud in praises of this volume. Sydney Smith, Hallam, Jeffrey Luttrell, Rogers, Sharpe, Walter Scott, Joanna Baillie, Lord Dudley, Lord John Russell, Benjamin Constant, and others, wrote and spoke of it in commendatory terms. The style is clear and forcible, the remarks are sensible, judicious, and happily expressed, and there is a large, catholic, and cosmopolitan spirit of liberality, always imbued with rectitude and high moral principle. The information is accurate, and after seven and thirty years wears an air of freshness. The social condition of France under Louis XIV. and Louis XV., and of England under Charles II. and James II., is described with fidelity, and a knowledge of detail very uncommon. Mary Berry was not only a person of keenness and penetrating sagacity, but there was a delicacy and *finesse* in her perceptions only found among educated women of the best class of society. In a word, she exhibited in this work a combination of mental and moral qualities rare in a man, rarer still in a woman.

From the period of the demise of Mrs. Damer, in 1828, to the death of Agnes Berry, the regular journals diminish. The correspondence, however, increases, and it will repay perusal, more especially as it comprises many strange and new anecdotes touching the three glorious days of 1830, as they are called, and a journal of the events, kept by Agnes Berry. A letter of Mary Berry's, too, to Mr. Macaulay, written from Paris on the 23rd June, 1830, ought not to escape the reader's attention.

From 1843 to 1852 Agnes Berry had been ailing, nor was the health of her elder sister, who suffered from influenza, at all satisfactory. But both sisters had enjoyed to an extreme old age robust health, and now, at the latter end, the cup would not be equally filled if there were not alternations and vicissitudes. The year 1852 opened sadly. In January of that year the days of Agnes were closed. Her death was peaceful and without suffering. Our good Queen, soon after this event, sent by the Duchess of Sutherland to Miss Berry a message that Her Majesty desired to make Miss Berry's acquaintance. "Luckily," says our authoress, "I had strength enough to carry me through the interview. I was much pleased to find our Sovereign so pleasing and gracious." Soon after this presentation, on the 20th November, 1852, Mary Berry breathed her last in her ninetieth year. Thus the journals extend from 1783 to 1852, a period, to speak in round numbers, of seventy years. In all that long period of time, no woman has appeared in Europe of so strong an understanding and so energetic a mind as Mary Berry, if we except her friend Madame de Stael. Madame de Stael had infinitely more genius and imagination, more of the lighter gifts and graces, and more of the subtler and more robust attributes of the human mind, but it may be well doubted whether she surpassed Mary Berry in that insight into the human heart, in that intuitive grasp into the real meaning of the phenomena of the human mind, which marks the productions of Mary Berry. There was nothing in her writings of exaggeration or vague generalization, whereas there is much of it in the more brilliant and eloquent effusions of Madame de Stael.

It remains for us to say how this work has been edited, and we must express an opinion that the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography," and Murray's Guide Books for Italy, France, and Germany, have been far too freely used. There is nothing original in the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography," or in any of the Guide Books (of which Murray's series is by far the best), and Lady Theresa Lewis ought to have sought in Sir G. C. Lewis's well-stored library of original authorities. We are compelled, also, very reluctantly, to say that there are scores of errors in French phrases and proper names, which show a carelessness on the part of the editor, or the reader or supervisor of the press, somewhat blameable. We might cite many instances of such carelessness in the first volume, but confine ourselves to the second and third. We would observe that "Hormononville" appears in the second volume, p. 175, for "Ermenonville;" at p. 185 in the same volume is "*à deux battons*" for "*a deux battans*;" at p. 330 is "Towey" for "Towry;" at p. 338 "Starlemborg" for "Stahremberg;" at p. 543, "James Curran" for "John Philpot Curran;" and at p. 454, "Sir H. England" for "Sir H. Englefield." The errors in the third volume are more numerous. At p. 75 is "Avocat Patelier" for "Avocat Patelin," and "Duc de Roorgs" for "Duc de Rovigo;" at p. 92 we find "Filangien" for "Filangieri;" at p. 157, "Borghersh" for "Burghersh;" at p. 164, "Kastoffsky" for "Kosloffsky;" at p. 182 is "*qui premettre*" for "*qui permettrait*;" and at p. 184 is "Ultramontanism" for "Ultramontanisme." At p. 186 is "*du observé*" for "*du observer*," and "Roederer" is twice spelled "Redever;" at p. 198 "Monsieur Serre Garde de Sceaux" is called "Monsieur Lerne," and at p. 200 "Madame de Dino," "Madame Dinon;" at p. 205 we find "*seance ouvert*" for "*seance ouverte*," and "St. Cirque" for "St. Cricq." At 209 there is "Sachet" for "Suchet," and at p. 222 "Merilhon" for "Merihon." At p. 410 we find "Souzet" for "Sauzez," and at p. 430 "Chapelas" for "Chasselas." At p. 451 there is "Lord Cochrane" for "Lord Cockburn." These errors ought to be corrected in a future edition. Apart from them, the work is amusing, readable, instructive, and full of matter. It sheds a welcome light on a society long past and gone—a society in many respects preferable to the stiff-necked and stubborn generation with which we have to deal in the winter of 1865.

V. K.

#### RECENT POETRY, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

*Lyra Americana: Hymns of Praise and Faith from American Poets.* (The Religious Tract Society.)

*Versions and Verses.* By Charles Dexter. (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Sever & Francis.)

*Claudia.* By Mrs. Frederic Prideaux. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

*Village Bells, Lady Gwendoline, and other Poems.* By John Brent, Jun., F.S.A., Author of "Battle Cross," "Canterbury in the Olden Time," &c. (Hamilton, Adams, & Co.; Canterbury: Hal. Drury.)

IF America can claim no great poem, she possesses the materials for a most respectable anthology. In sweet and unpretending lyrics her literature is singularly rich, and the religious verse she has given us during the few years of her activity may rank with that which England has produced during a corresponding period. Reading the "Lyra Americana" we are struck with the very small portion of its contents, amounting to less than one-fifth of the whole, which is contributed by the few American poets who have made themselves a name in England. Mrs. Sigourney is most adequately represented, eight of her poems being given. Longfellow and Lowell contribute each three poems, and W. C. Bryant and Mrs. Stowe four. Whittier is responsible for five, and Oliver Wendell Holmes for one only. The rest of the volume is due to authors whose names, at least as



poets, are unfamiliar to us, but many of whom are gifted with considerable powers. The versification is as a rule correct, and some force of poetic expression is at times discernible. Among the best of the more obscure contributors are J. W. Alexander, W. H. Burleigh, Sarah F. Adams, and Jones Very. The "Nearer, my God, to Thee" of Miss Adams is already popular in this country, though we were unaware of the name of its author. The following, by Mrs. Stowe, is very happy in expression and may be deemed fairly representative of what is best in the volume:—

When winds are raging o'er the upper ocean,  
And billows wild contend with angry roar,  
'Tis said, far down beneath the wild commotion,  
That peaceful stillness reigneth evermore.

Far, far beneath, the noise of tempest dieth,  
And silver waves chime ever peacefully,  
And no rude storm, how fierce soe'er he flieth,  
Disturbs the Sabbath of that deeper sea.

So to the heart that knows thy love, O Purest,  
There is a temple, sacred evermore,  
And all the babble of life's angry voices  
Die in hushed stillness at its peaceful door.

Far, far away, the roar of passion dieth,  
And loving thoughts rise calm and peacefully,  
And no rude storm, how fierce soe'er he flieth,  
Disturbs the soul that dwells, O Lord, in thee.

O, rest of rests! O, peace serene, eternal!  
Thou ever livest; and thou changest never,  
And in the secret of thy presence dwelleth  
Fulness of joy—for ever and for ever.

The following poem is more vigorous in expression, but lacks the rhythmical sweetness characteristic of Mrs. Stowe's versification. It is by Bishop Doane:—

Fling out the Banner! let it float  
Sky-ward and sea-ward, high and wide;  
The sun, that lights its shining folds,  
The Cross, on which the Saviour died.

Fling out the Banner! Angels bend,  
In anxious silence, o'er the sign;  
And vainly seek to comprehend  
The wonder of the love divine.

Fling out the Banner! Heathen lands  
Shall see, from far, the glorious sight,  
And nations, crowding to be born,  
Baptize their spirits in its light.

Fling out the Banner! Sin-sick souls,  
That sink and perish in the strife,  
Shall touch in faith its radiant hem,  
And spring immortal into life.

Fling out the Banner! Let it float  
Sky-ward and sea-ward, high and wide;  
Our glory, only in the Cross;  
Our only hope the Crucified.

Fling out the Banner! Wide and high,  
Sea-ward and sky-ward, let it shine;  
Nor skill, nor might, nor merit ours;  
We conquer only in that sign.

The volume is a pleasant addition to our stores of devotional verse. It is elegantly printed and bound. A short preface gives a glance at the growth and establishment of religious poetry in America.

With the modest title of "Versions and Verses" Mr. Dexter puts forth a volume of poetry of much more than average merit. The principal portion of its contents consists of translations from the German lyrical poets. A few original poems at the end are chiefly on subjects connected with angling. In no branch is our literature so deficient as in that which Mr. Dexter has cultivated. We have no instance we can deem successful of translations into English of the lyrical treasures of another language. Here and there we meet with a single poem rendered with spirit and fidelity—witness one or two versions from Goethe by Scott or Theodore Martin, and a few translations from Heine by Mr. George Macdonald; but all attempts at a series of translation must be deemed failures, and the volumes of Bulwer, Martin, and Aytoun are no exception to the rule. The attributes of the versions of Mr. Dexter which particularly arrest the attention are ease and delicacy. They have this excellent quality: they read like original poems, and

not like translations. We cannot affirm that Mr. Dexter has not been successful in his effort, but he has failed only where failure seems inevitable. He can reproduce in English all except what is most precious in the lyrics he translates. Metre, music, humour, pathos, are all preserved, but the subtle and poetical spirit escapes. To take his versions of Heine. By the side of the only existing translations of the collected poems,\* Mr. Dexter's verses show to great advantage, and it needs a reference to the original to see that what is most characteristic, weird, or fanciful in Heine's profoundly original poetry has evaporated:—

Knew the tender little flowers  
Of the wound deep in my heart,  
They would weep within their bowers,  
And a comfort would impart.

Could the nightingales imagine  
Half my sorrow, grief, and wrong,  
They would softly, sweetly warble  
In a more melodious song.

Knew the meek-eyed stars in heaven  
Of my bitterness and woe,  
They would stoop to whisper gently  
Consolation here below.

Ah! but these—they cannot know it!  
There's but one who knows my pain;—  
She indeed—the cruel maiden—  
She has rent my heart in twain!

The version contained in the English translation referred to above runs as follows:—

O, if the tiny flowers  
But knew of my wounded heart,  
Their tears, like mine, in showers  
Would fall, to cure the smart.

If knew the nightingales only  
That I'm so mournful and sad,  
They would cheer my misery lonely  
With their notes so tuneful and glad.

If the golden stars high o'er us  
But knew of my bitter woe,  
They would speak words of comfort in chorus,  
Descending hither below.

Not one of these can allay it,  
One only knows of my smart;  
'Tis she, I grieve to say it,  
Who thus hath wounded my heart.

In these two renderings the merit of poetry is on the side of Mr. Dexter, but that of fidelity must be ascribed to his predecessor. Turning to the original, we find the first stanza, literally translated, runs as follows:—"And if the flowers, the good little flowers, knew how deeply my heart is wounded, they would shed in my wound the balm of their perfumes." In both versions the beauty of the idea is lost. In that of Mr. Dexter it is not easy to see how the flowers weeping would impart comfort; and in the other, the "tears falling to cure the smart" is weak, expressionless, and commonplace. Similarly, in the third stanza, Mr. Dexter misses the point in Heine, which is, if the stars ("golden," and not "meek-eyed") knew of the bitterness of his grief, they would quit their places in heaven to come and minister comfort to him. In other attempts to render Heine in English the same imperfectness is noticeable. The translations from A. Grün and from Uhland are the best, and those from Bürger the least successful. Occasionally exceeding inelegant and incorrect words are introduced for the sake of forcing a rhyme. Witness the first stanza of Bürger's "Lenore":—

At dawn Lenore rose from bed,  
From horrid dream awakened—  
"Art faithless, Wilhelm, or art dead,  
Thus long am I forsakened?"

The "Claudia" of Mrs. Prideaux is a long poem, written in imitation of Tennyson, the flow of whose verse is very cleverly mimicked. Deficiency of imagination and originality is fatal to this work, which yet possesses some of the attributes of poetry. If Mrs. Prideaux had the poetic invention of which she is entirely destitute, she would have no difficulty in finding appropriate language in which to clothe it.

"Village Bells and other Poems" is a

\* "The Poems of Heine; Complete, Translated in the Original Metres." By Edgar Alfred Bowring. (Bohn's Standard Library.)

volume of verse which is so good as to make us regret it is not better. There is thought in the poems, as well as power.

#### PASSING THE TIME.

*Passing the Time: A Story of Some Romance and Prose Scenes in the Life of Arthur Newland.* By W. Blanchard Jerrold. (Sampson, Low, & Marston.)

THE childhood of fiction was marked by its simplicity. The early writers were content to tell a story, with a few moral reflections interspersed here and there. But at the beginning of this century a great change took place; the "Vicar of Wakefield" school went out; Goethe introduced sentiment and scenery; Scott history and antiquarianism; Disraeli invented the political novel; Godwin concealed a radical diatribe in "Caleb Williams." Now-a-days, the novel may be a sermon, a poem, or a scientific treatise in disguise. Negro slavery, Chancery law, model prisons, Circumlocution-offices, Yorkshire schools and private asylums—have been thus attacked by eminent novelists in our own country, while in France legal, social, imperial, and priestly abuses have been laid bare by such men as Victor Hugo and the author of "Le Maudit."

This practice has been frequently condemned, but we are inclined to approve of these novels "with a purpose," as long as facts receive fair play and artistic treatment. Unhappily, however, the success which has attended many such works of fiction has encouraged authors who have no talent for imaginative writing to select the novel as a vehicle for conveying information which should properly have been retained for a magazine article or a newspaper leader. An example of this may be found in "Passing the Time." Mr. Jerrold having collected in France some really interesting information, has thought fit to "make it up" in the following ingenious manner:—

In the first chapter is sketched, at some length, the character of Mr. John Smith, one of those men who "domineer and dominate" wherever they are; who take upon themselves to condole at all funerals, to propose the bride's health at all weddings, to establish themselves as the oracle in an omnibus, on board a steamer, at board meetings, christenings, and so on. This character does not reappear in the book, and seems to have been introduced simply for the sake of an illustration. We are next presented to Miss Honoria Pich, an old maid, whose sole objects in life are to "keep down the bills" the large appetite of her sister Jane, and to make mischief wherever she goes; and to Mrs. Liddell, whose son John has been made president of a rowing club called the "Oyster Shells," an event which is the source of much anxiety and trouble to his bereaved mother. But Mr. Dockrill, the partner of her late husband, succeeds in making John resign; and that important matter having been happily arranged, Edith Burchell, who is in love with this aquatic hero, and Emily Liddell, the heroine of the tale, are brought upon the scene. The natures of these young ladies are skilfully contrasted by the author. Emily is compared to a Rembrandt etching of a mill which he had over his mantel-piece. "The clouds were massed in even folds over the sky. The mill stood on a jagged eminence; you could see that the sails were spinning round wildly, and behind the mill, and here and there gashed through the clouds, diamond streaks of the most vivid light flashed and darted." We have heard young ladies compared to weathercocks, but this simile has decidedly the advantage of being new. Edith, on the other hand, is a "sunny bit of soft landscape in the manner of Cuyp, but liquid as Claude; and it was a fat and fertile English scene, with an air of repose and refreshing shade in an English lane." John Liddell is compared to "a clodhopper swinging on a gate, grinning and munching a turnip." This wild imagery is succeeded by a tea party between the Misses Pich and a Miss Atkins, also an old maid



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who is fond of flowers and scandal; and at length, towards the middle of the first volume, the reader gets a glimmer of what it all means. Mr. Abraham Newlands, an author with an independent fortune of three hundred a-year, is in love with Miss Emily Liddell. Her infant brother dies, and the whole family determine to go out to Australia, of all places in the world, for change of scene. Mr. Newlands declares his love in a letter, and she slips an answer into his hand as they bid each other farewell; but he unhappily loses this, and is left in a state of great suspense.

As some months must necessarily elapse before he can learn his fate, his bosom friend, who is a veterinary surgeon, consults with Mr. Dockrill, as to what had best be done. This amiable man determines to send him to Bayonne, to make a report on the turpentine and cork trade there, and so give him assistance in passing the time. But Mr. Newlands, whose case appears to be very bad indeed, sends him back a story about love and smuggling. His friends remonstrate with him; he is touched, and turns over a new leaf, and writes long reports on the riches of the Pyrenees, on the cultivation of the Landes, on the education of the lower classes in France, and on the ship-building at St. Nazaire. He then goes to Paris, where he writes an account of the manners and customs of "military Bohemia." He returns to England, pays a visit to Scarborough, receives a confession of love from Emily Liddell, is made partner in Dockrill's firm, in return for his services as foreign correspondent, and in spite of a calumny invented by the Misses Pich, settles down for life with his feminine windmill. Such a silly story scarcely requires any comment from us; but we must express our surprise that a writer with Mr. Jerrold's long experience and unquestionable talent should show such ignorance or disregard of the ordinary rules of art, and should have devoted so many chapters to the delineation of common-place and used-up characters. We now turn with pleasure to consider the real gist of the book—viz, the anecdotes and information which Mr. Newlands collected at the foot of the Pyrenees, in Paris, and at St. Nazaire.

The first subject upon which he reports is the irrigation of the Pyrenean departments. The mountain borders of Italy and Spain resemble each other closely; but while the Lombards and Piedmontese have developed the riches of their Alpine slopes by a grand system of irrigation, the Pyrenean peasant has been content to throw up a little mill on the rapid stream that borders his field. But although M. Moncaut has proved, by the statistics of known engineers, that the mountain streams have volume enough to irrigate the cultivable plains and valleys of the Pyrenees, in the driest season; although it has been shown that such irrigation would add more than fifty per cent. to the value of land; and although Government has more than once taken the matter in hand—this question, which promised so well in 1862, is now, according to M. Moncaut, "at a stand-still, and even threatens a retrograde movement."

The next topic which invites the author's researches is the literature of the lower classes in France. Although the classic authors may be bought in five-sous volumes, although there are plenty of penny and halfpenny journals, much remains to be done; the working men still seem to prefer the trash which is carried round the country in the hawk's pack, and show an indifference to self-improvement. The grand difficulty appears to be that "it is impossible to approach masses of Frenchmen without first passing through a police cordon. They have no mechanics' institutes, no fraternities or clubs, no trades' unions, by the machinery of which wholesome literature might be thrown broadcast among them. The friends of working men could not attack the million unit by unit, and so they failed." "A Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," it seems, would be an impossibility under the present Government in France. However, a step has been made in the right

direction by the organization of the Franklin Society, for the establishment of local lending libraries. This is a work of far greater difficulty than it would be in England, for the circulating library has not yet taken root in France. Even in Paris there is no library so large as that of Rolandi's here in London.

Napoleon has been accused of neglecting the remote parts of his empire in order to make Paris the wonder of the world. But this is a mistake. Immense works have been carried on at Marseilles, Cherbourg, and Toulon, and now a French Liverpool is to spring up at the mouth of the Loire. The position of Nantes having rendered it a difficult port for vessels of large burden to enter, St. Nazaire has been chosen in its stead. St. Nazaire has already become the terminus of the Orleans Railway. A city is rapidly rising into life. In the new docks five steamers, each of 5,000 tons, are being built side by side, under the eye of a Glasgow shipwright. The climate is said to be more propitious here for shipbuilding than on the Clyde; wages are lower, and coal can be obtained from South Wales as cheaply as it can be bought at Glasgow. There can be no doubt that the future of St. Nazaire will be remarkable.

Having thus briefly sketched the leading features of Mr. Jerrold's essays—for such they must be called—we must again regret that he has introduced them in this manner before the public. They will be skipped by most of his readers, and those who take a special interest in such subjects will not think of looking for them in a novel, or will find them treated at insufficient length.

The second volume contains an amusing description of Paris in the dog-days, and an elaborate comparison between Scarborough and Biarritz. But Mr. Newland's anecdotes of the Zephirs, the Zouaves, and the Foreign Legion, are decidedly the most interesting portions of the book. We are informed that a secret fraternity exists in the Foreign Legion and other French regiments serving in France. "Each regiment has its own separate masonic corporation. These great secret military fraternities have their well-understood rules, and their appointed officers and dignitaries, ranging in rank from a grand master down to the novice of yesterday." They share their rations and their booty in a peculiar manner. They communicate with each other by signs, and in a secret language. They aid each other in misfortune, and on the field of battle. They also arrange their affairs of honour after a manner of their own, but the description would be too long for an extract, and the reader will enjoy it best as a diversion after some of the more solid materials, the presence of which we have thought it our duty to notify to those who wish to know beforehand how they are expected to "pass their time."

## MILDRED'S MARRIAGE.

*Mildred's Wedding: a Family History.* By Francis Derrick, Author of "The Kiddle-a-Wink." Three Vols. (F. Warne and Co.)

THIS is a kind of autobiography of Mrs. Esther Treganowen. "I am asked by my daughter," she is made to say, "to write out the eventful history of my youth, for the perusal of my grandchildren. I consent on two conditions,—Firstly, I must not be found fault with, if, in relating past events, I refer to them with the feelings of the present time. . . . And, secondly, I must be allowed to tell my story my own way, and as it came to me, piece by piece, year by year, until it grew into a whole." And, as a whole, it is a well-told tale—mystical, subtle, delicate, and graphic—the workings of a diseased nervous system, a feverish imagination, and a lonely, solitary child-life amid the shades of the grey old mansion of Treval, "lying embowered amid its ancient trees, standing in stately strength around it like a giant guard."

Esther Treganowen arrives at Falmouth from India, and is given at once into the charge of her aunt, Miss Admonitia Tre-

maine, who, with her sister, Miss Mildred, are appointed by Colonel Treganowen guardians of his little sickly child. Esther is a somnambulist, and, under the influence of this malady of the brain, the actual and the ideal are so mingled that she lives in the life of others from the dreams, visions, and impressions which she receives from personal contact with those haunting torments of her existence, which render her prematurely old and elfish ere her little frame has recovered from her Indian illness. The author has done his work well in showing the spirit-toil which somnambulism induces, and how the disease may be relieved when subject to the influence of a sunny, cheerful will, and how the perplexities of such a duality of mind are only dangerous when perverted and acted upon by a less benevolent intelligence. Then, as a clairvoyant, revelations are obtained respecting the acts, motives, secrets, and principles of others which lead to error, wrong, cruel suspicion and accusation, and finally persecution even unto death of the innocent. The good genius of the tale is Dr. Spencer; the baleful influence Mr. Winterdale, his uncle, whose stern purpose of revenge none can avert. There is a dispute as to the possession of Treganowen Towers:—

"Softly, softly," said Mr. Winterdale. "I have discovered none of the things yet that you demand. Your enemy who disputes Treganowen with you has a character and courage that have hitherto baffled me. I will take you to Treval to-night, and show you your foe—a deadly one, the most dangerous you have—a foe whom all your skill will scarcely conquer."

"There was no time for questions. I went to Treval, and there, upon a little white bed, with face whiter than her pillows, they showed me a tiny child, weird and solemn as a spirit, with eyes that had wandered to and fro through the world, and seen visions—had they not come to me in Germany with a dream of my mother?—and brow contracted with pain, and terror, and sickly thought. And this was my enemy!—my rival for Treganowen, the usurper and interloper that claimed my inheritance, against whom I was to wage war to the death! My poor little Esther! I stooped over your pillow, and kissed you, and I vowed that you and I would not be enemies. You belonged to me from that hour, and all the plots that seethed around me were not worth the plot that darted into my brain with that kiss."

I trembled when I heard him tell of his generous scheme to unite our claims. What if it were all generosity?

"Do you really love me?" I said timidly and sadly—"I who have been so—so strange. It is only you and Jenifer who are not a little afraid of me even now."

"That's a good thing," he cried, as he drew me towards him—"I like every one to be afraid of you except myself. As for me, I defy old Thomas Flavel, the ghost-layer, and all ghosts. They will never come to you again, Esther—there is nothing left for them to tell."

"Are you sure of this?" I asked.

"Yes. When I watched your tendency to somnambulism, I divined the cause. The mystery, the gloom, the secrets of your life, had divided your memory, and put a blank between self and self, and this disease was but a dim seeking of your soul for your lost sister—your lost knowledge of my mother—the lost love and confidence of Mildred. I felt sure, if I could only elucidate these perplexities, and bring your whole life back to you sound and free, I should chase this strange disease from you for ever. It was for this I went abroad, Esther—it was for this I cared to find Paul."

Jenifer, the young untaught Cornish girl, into whose immediate care Esther is entrusted by Dr. Spencer, is a genuine character, rich, lifelike, loving, and true. Her adoration of the doctor is laughable yet touching in its simplicity, as it rises beyond all ordinary bounds into the very sublimity of attachment, as her faithfulness and sincerity are tested.

Esther has been ill, and while in her unconscious state was moved from Bath to Treval. Here she receives that careful tendence which Jenifer shall describe:—

"Miss Mildred tooked 'ee in hand to once, but she sent me, and Prudence White, and our



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peer\* back to Treganowen. And I've heard say as you slept in her awn room, and she tended 'ee day and night, never leaving 'ee 'cept the hour that the colonel rode over from Treganowen to spend en your room, and then she allis went away, and Miss 'Monitia took her place. At laest the doctor—who maakes everybody like 'un with auney a wink of his grey eye—said you'd be well soon, and they'd better taake 'ee hoam, as you'd feel more nateral like at Treganowen when you comed to. So hoam you wes brought, laid upon cushions in tha carridge, as wisht and white as a streak of moonshine, with tha doctor as tender-hearted over 'ee as a babby, resting your poor head 'pon his buzzom, coaxing, carneying, whispering, till you was jest as quiet and as happy as a infant. Me and Prudence White wes in tha coach, and maaster riding 'long by the door, and we never tired of looking at thic picture, I can tell 'ee. I never see such a man as thic doctor, he does it all so easy—"

"What does he do easy, Jenifer?"

My voice wes so sad when I spoke that it startled me.

"So easy that I'm 'most afeard of un," said Jenifer. "He stringed up all our hearts like a score of pilchers, and went off weth 'em as light as a whistle. Miss Esther, I lets tha fire go out constant, 'cause of thic man, and his eyes es in my plate all dennar-time, and my vittles choakes me like fish-bones. If he warn't a gentleman, and I a poor girl, I'd foller 'un out to furrin paerts, and stand at his door all the day, aunly to see 'un pass in wauance. Next to being a lady, Miss Esther, I should like to be a dog—his dog—there, thic's my feelin's, and now I've told 'em out I feels better." And here poor Jenifer regarded me wistfully, rubbing her red, coarse arm the while with nervous fingers. "And all he said 'bout you comed true," she continued. "A few days arter you was brought here, you waakes up as 'cute as ould Solomon hisself. Ah! how he used to bribe me to nuss you well!"

In spite of Jenifer's words appearing to say it, I knew it was not Solomon who had bribed her, so I simply said—

"What did he bribe you with, Jenifer?"

"He had a heap of bribes ready, Miss Esther, to give when you was better—a glad footstep, a sunbeam en his eye, a word like honey which fell down 'pon me, and wrapped me round like the scent of a flower. He paid me a hundred ways—a glint of gould in his sunny hair, a laugh on his handsome faace, a touch from his kind hand, paid me; and less than that, Miss Esther, would have bribed me. For one of his long eyelashes I'd sit up a month of Sundays; for a pleasant word from his lips I'd travel over the world bare-foot; and hungry, and poor, and forlorn, I'd die full of reches and joy if he aunly gaave me a thankful look. Ah, he's brimming over weth treasures, he es, which he waasties out 'pon everybody near 'un. O lor! O lor! why aint I a dog?"

The gathering up of the threads of the plot, which in Esther's recollections is intricate and complicated (and herein Mr. Derrick shows his power), is contained in Mildred's confession, and Paul's narrative; and the reader closes the book with a feeling of relief from a sort of nightmare in which he has been cleverly plunged, to rejoice in the broad light of truth and open day at the end of the story. And so in its way, "Mildred's Wedding" is a very readable novel, in which the interest is well sustained to the last.

#### THE QUARTERLIES.

The *Quarterly*, in the "Cathedrals of England," gives a summary of the most interesting points of those structures. In all dimensions except one, length, they are indeed surpassed by many of the great minsters of the Continent. But they possess peculiar beauties of their own. They are all founded on Norman churches, whose architecture had been developed from the buildings of Imperial Rome, which once covered the land. Peterborough and Norwich still remain essentially Norman; and the latter is even still basilican in its arrangement. Canterbury is the first to show the new style, to be followed by Lincoln, in which it reached perfection. Thence it passed on through the various stages, until it merged into the Perpendicular, which must be regarded as the central ridge from which we looked down instead of gazing upwards. The "restoration" now going on in every direction is noted with praise, and the reredos at Ely

is pronounced the greatest work of modern art in any English cathedral.

The history of "The Mariner's Compass," its defects, and the various devices invented by Flinders and others to compensate for the errors occasioned by the attraction of the ship are well explained in a very able article. It is wonderful that on the introduction of iron into ship-building, the compass did not become entirely useless, and indeed it was almost regarded in that light by those who were experienced enough to depend on the three L's—lead, latitude, and look-out. But when, in 1854, the *Tayleur* was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, with great loss of life, public attention was directed to what had been known previously to scientific men alone. It appeared that the inherent magnetism of an iron ship, for which all due allowance had been made, might be knocked out of her in two days by straining in a heavy sea. Such was the theory of Dr. Scoresby, and even if it was exaggerated, and the loss of the vessel really due to other causes as well as the deficiencies of the compass, still it seems that a ship will generally lose its disturbing power in the space of a year. At the end of that time its magnetic condition becomes stable, and such allowances as it is necessary to make may in future be considered as permanent. Still, there is a great deal to be done before the compass can altogether deserve the reputation it still has in popular songs; and we are glad to give publicity to the writer's suggestion that "a few typical ships, of different classes, ought to be sent on distant voyages for the express purpose of obtaining an exact record of their magnetic vicissitudes."

A cheerful view is taken of the "Prospects of Italy." It really seems as if before long, unless some very great mistake be made by its rulers, Italy must be reckoned as one of the Great Powers of Europe. The cultivation of the plains of the Po and the Ticino is most elaborate. Water is there made the servant of man, but in the south becomes his tyrant. The fairest part of Magna Græcia is overwhelmed with torrents, or depopulated by the pestilence engendered by two millions of acres of marshes. Paestum has worse enemies than brigands. Few spend the night there, and the average life of those who do is scarcely fifteen years. Drainage and irrigation were both thoroughly understood by the ancient Italians. But the former art was lost in the troubles which followed the destruction of the Western Empire. The fabrication of wines ought soon to be a source of immense wealth, but Italy must take lessons from those countries she once instructed in the planting and training of vineyards. Silk and cotton will also swell her revenue. The great material deficiency is the want of coal. The ancient forests are gone, and there is nothing to supply their place. After all, politics must determine the fate of the Peninsula. The insane desire of struggling for Venetia at all hazards is cooling down; and the failure of every kind of negotiation with the Pope is satisfactory to the nation; for should this continue, Rome must ere long become a portion of the Italian kingdom. "Pazienza" has long been the watchword of the Italians. They have only to exercise it a very little longer, and they are secure.

Under the title of "The Gallican Church" we have a very good view of the religious romances by L'Abbé <sup>\*\*\*</sup>, which have created so much sensation lately. The writer assumes the entire correctness of the picture there drawn of Ultramontanism, and the great schism its overpowering influence has created between the clergy and all thinking men in France. The controversy which was carried on a little time ago in the newspapers about the number of degraded clergy who subsist by inferior occupations in Paris is decided in favour of the Bishop of Oxford. A hope is expressed that the Emperor may be at last compelled to extend the liberties of the national church, and approximate as closely to us in religion as he has done in trade.

The other articles are "The Poetry of Præd and Lord Houghton," "Blind People," "Field Sports of the Ancient Greeks and Romans," and a long and interesting paper on "The Russians in Central Asia," with a map showing their recent progress and their proximity to our Indian possessions. We have not space to do more than quote the last sentence, that in the character of outworks "Herat and Candahar are the Malakoff and Mamelon of our position in the East." It is certainly more than an average number of the *Quarterly*.

The *Edinburgh Review* opens with an article on "Miss Berry"; but we have noticed that work at such length elsewhere, that

we cannot recur to it again. — The writer of "Life in the Criminal Class" divides criminals roughly into three kinds: The respectable men in society who suddenly become convicts; the kleptomaniacs and shoplifters; and the ordinary criminal population. The first must take their chance, and of them little need be said. They are, happily, not very numerous; though the class would be a very much larger one, if it were not for the unwillingness of the injured to proceed to extremities, which are attended with advantage to nobody. Perhaps one day it may be possible greatly to extend, not indeed this class of offenders, but the social, without the legal brand, to the offences they are usually guilty of. Miss Carpenter thinks that all shoplifters, whether acting under the influence of disease or not, should be treated exactly alike. We cannot agree with this. The penalty of exposure is in itself almost sufficient in many of these cases. To say that the law knows no distinctions, is to repeat a fallacy which is refuted every day. Sometimes it falls heaviest on the rich, sometimes on the poor. True justice would see each case dealt with on its own merits. This is impossible in practice, but we ought to approximate to it as much as we can. The third, and by far the most numerous class, may be subdivided into two sections: the habitually corrupt and degraded, and those offenders who have broken the law under some sudden impulse, or some single overwhelming temptation. This last we need not further allude to. Let us turn to those persons who suck in vice with their mothers' milk. We believe the course to pursue with this class, would be to shut up all adult thieves at once and for life, and summarily put a stop to the propagation of hereditary crime. When a man has offended against the laws of property a certain number of times, and is manifestly incorrigible, he loses all right to personal liberty. Ragged schools, and penitentiaries, and reformatories will all be useless, as long as vice is not cut off at its fountain-head. They are mere palliatives, only to be endured until public opinion is sufficiently advanced to allow incorrigible thieves to be consigned to perpetual imprisonment. This done, convict discipline would be an easy matter.—A learned article on "The Rock-cut Temples of India," traces the progress of Buddhism from the birth of its founder in 623 B.C., three hundred years later, down to the time of Asoka, the most enlightened monarch India ever had. In the fourth year of his reign, this monarch became a convert from Hinduism, and sent out Buddhist missionaries in every direction. He communicated with the Kings of Cyrene, of Syria, and of Egypt. Under his dynasty Buddhism was firmly established, and it was between 200 B.C. and 450 A.D., that the Cave Temples of the Dekhan and of India generally were excavated. Mr. Fergusson thinks some might have been executed as late as our tenth or eleventh centuries; but his critic adduces sound reasons for supposing that after the destruction of the last Buddhist Kingdom of Magada no royal works could have been carried on in the Dekhan. Major Gill spent twenty years of his life at Ajunta in copying and studying the frescoes in its caves, and it would be presumptuous in anyone else to dispute his authority on the subject.—Mr. Campbell's "Frost and Fire" is represented as a "popular" book, with much that is excellent in it, and also much that cannot be accepted as sound science.—On "Wyse's Peloponnesus" the writer makes much the same remarks that we did ourselves last week; and in "American Psychomancy" the "Spiritualism" of the countrymen of the Davenport Brothers is severely shown up. The other articles are on "Carl Maria von Weber," "Palgrave's Arabia," and "Alexis von Tocqueville."

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The bold attack of Mr. Merivale on the authenticity of the Paston Letters has, as might be guessed, brought forth a learned and studied reply. Mr. Gairdner, in this number, goes carefully through the various arguments brought against documents which have been examined by "the historian, the genealogist, the antiquary, the palæographer, and the philologist." It is admitted that the disappearance of the MSS. is mysterious, and ought to be cleared up. But the letters themselves are not exactly unique. We have besides the Plumpton correspondence, the Talbot Papers, and the Stonor correspondence, all resembling in different ways the family documents in question. Let us hope the matter will not drop here. If the MSS. still exist, they must

\* Pair, a term used by miners to express a party of men working together.



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one day turn up; meanwhile, these investigations interest and instruct every historiographer.—Most people probably imagine that every Arab is a Mohammedan; if so, the article by Mr. R. S. Poole on "Pagan and Muslim Arabs" will introduce them to quite a new study. The influence of Mahomet, and what the condition of his present followers would have been had he never appeared, cannot be understood without this knowledge. Arabian ethnology may give, when really investigated, quite fresh ideas on the tendency and progress of the bastard Christianity of the East. Mr. Bagehot continues his speculations on the "English Constitution," what it is, and what it ought to be. No committee, as he observes, has ever yet been appointed on "The Queen," though he thinks the result would be as beneficial to the sovereign as to the nation. Writing under the title, however, of "The Monarchy," critics may constitute themselves such a committee; and, possibly, some suggestions may be valuable.—"The Civil Service" is, however, quite a legitimate subject, and no one can doubt Mr. Anthony Trollope's right and capacity to deal with it.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

- ADAMS (Charlotte). Useful Little Girl. 18mo, pp. 184. *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*. 1s. 6d.
- AITKEN (William). Science and Practice of Medicine. 2 Vols. 4th Edition, revised, and portions re-written. 8vo, pp. lxxiv. —1,973. *Griffin*. 3s.
- AUDSLEY (W. & G.). Handbook of Christian Symbolism. With Illustrations in Chromo-Lithography, &c. Fesp. 4to, pp. x.—145. *Day & Son*. 12s. 6d.
- AUNT LOUISA'S London Picture Book. With 24 Pages of Coloured Illustrations. 4to. *Warne*. 5s.
- BATE (John). Cyclopædia of Illustrations of Moral and Religious Truths; consisting of Definitions, Metaphors, Similes, Emblems, Contrasts, Analyses, Statistics, Synonyms, Anecdotes, &c., &c. 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo, pp. vi.—624. *Stock*. 15s.
- BIBLE Pictures for the Young. Printed in Colours. Five Series. 4to packet. *Inglis & Jack* (Edinburgh). Each 2s. 6d.
- BOOK of Common Prayer. Libri Precum Publicarum Ecclesie Anglicane. Edited by Bright & Medd. Fesp. 8vo. *Livingtons*. 5s.
- BREMER (Fredrika). Butterfly's Gospel, and other Stories. Translated by Margaret Howitt. With Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 61. *Jackson & Walford*. 2s. 6d.
- BROCK (Mrs. Carey). Children at Home: a Tale from Real Life. 9th Thousand. Fesp. 8vo. *Seeleys*. 5s.
- CHAMBERS (Thomas King, M.D.). Lectures, chiefly Clinical. 4th Edition, 8vo, pp. vii.—612. *Churchill*. 14s.
- CHRONICLES of Carlingford. The Perpetual Curate. Originally Published in *Blackwood's Magazine*. A New Edition. Post 8vo, pp. 430. *Blackwoods*. 6s.
- CLOSE (Francis, D.D.). Thoughts on the Daily Choral Services in Carlisle Cathedral. 8vo, sd., pp. 12. *Thurnam* (Carlisle). *Hatchard*. 3d.
- COLES (C. B.). Tea: a Poem. 12mo, sd. *Longmans*. 1s.
- COLLINS (Wilkie). Dead Secret. New Edition. 12mo, bds., pp. vii.—317. *Smith & Elder*. 2s. 6d.
- COOPER (S. L.). Creation: a Divine Poem. Fesp. 8vo, sd., pp. 39. *Rees & Gripper* (Ipswich). *Simpkin*. 1s.
- COX (Robert, F.S.A.). Literature of the Sabbath Question. 2 Vols. Post 8vo, pp. xvi.—981. *MacLachlan & Stewart* (Edinburgh). *Simpkin*. 15s.
- CRAIK (George L., LL.D.). Compendious History of English Literature, and of the English Language, from the Norman Conquest, with numerous Specimens. 2 Vols. 3rd Edition. 8vo, pp. 1,201. *Griffin*. 25s.
- CUMMING (Rev. John, D.D., F.R.S.E.). Lives and Lessons of the Patriarchs Unfolded and Illustrated. With Coloured Illustrations. Sm. 4to, pp. viii.—616. *J. F. Shaw*. 7s. 6d.
- DALGLEISH'S Grammatical Analysis, Key to, with Explanatory Notes. For the Use of Teachers, 12mo, cl. sd., pp. 90. *Oliver & Boyd* (Edinburgh). *Simpkin*. 1s. 6d.
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## OBITUARY.

LORD PALMERSTON is dead! The last of the Pitt school, he forms one of the trio of that great statesman's successors, of whom Canning was the first and Sir Robert Peel the second. Centuries hence these three names will be the landmarks of the nation's progress for nearly sixty years, during which, with but a small interval, Lord Palmerston has been a member of the Cabinet. The *Times*, in its early impression of Wednesday, prepared the public

mind for the calamity which was impending. An express from Brockett Hall followed:—

Wednesday Morning.

Lord Palmerston is sinking fast.

The following bulletin was issued at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning:—

October 18, 9 A.M.

Lord Palmerston's condition altered suddenly for the worse in the evening of yesterday, and he is now gradually sinking.

THOS. WATSON, M.D.

PROTHEROE SMITH, M.D.

CHARLES DRADGE, M.D.

Brockett Hall.

Then followed the official announcement of his death:—

After the last report, Lord Palmerston's strength continued to fail, and at a quarter before eleven o'clock this morning he expired without suffering.

THOS. WATSON, M.D.

PROTHEROE SMITH, M.D.

CHAS. DRADGE, M.D.

Brockett Hall, October 18, 1865.

Lord Palmerston had taken cold on Thursday last, and since Sunday telegraphic messages had been sent to the Queen in Scotland, and to Sir George Grey in town. On Tuesday his medical attendants were hopeful of his recovery, and issued the following bulletin:—

In consequence of having taken cold, Lord Palmerston has been seriously ill, but he has steadily improved during the last three days, and is now much better.

THOS. WATSON, M.D.

PROTHEROE SMITH, M.D.

Brockett Hall, Oct. 17, 1865.

At a late hour of the night, however, the symptoms altered for the worse, and to inquiries at Cambridge House, the answer returned was that—

Lord Palmerston's illness has become worse since the morning.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WORD "VIKING."

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—As *viking* is a popular word among a certain class of writers, and is in continual use by a muscular novelist of the present day, who seems to think it means a man, will you find room for Rask's comment on the word? In Dr. Dasent's translation of his Icelandic Grammar, p. 159, Rask says that the terminations *ingr* and *ing* are not the same; "*ing* denotes the action itself, *ingr*, the result or product (of the action), sometimes even the person (performing it). *Velling*, cooking; *vellingr*, pap. In the same way a distinction should be made between *skilningr* and *skilning* (reason); *vikingr*, a sea rover, but *viking*, a roving voyage." A *viking*, then, could not well be armed with a battleaxe, or drink beer.

F. J. F.

BEAL-FIRES.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—As Mr. Hogg expresses himself uncertain why these fires should be burnt at the Vigil of St. John Baptist, allow me to draw his attention, and that of others who are interested in the matter, to a work published in 1862 entitled, "The Two Babylons; or, Papal Worship Proved to be the Worship of Nimrod and His Wife," by the Rev. Alexander Hislop, of the Free Scotch Church, in which the worship of Baal is traced to its origin, and the identity of the ancient Babylonian mysteries with the rites and ceremonies of the corrupt Christian (so-called) worship of the Papal Church established by many proofs from ancient and modern evidences. For these I must refer your readers to the book itself, which was published by Messrs. Houlston and Wright, and I will give the following quotation on the point in question: "One of the many sacred names by which Tammuz or Nimrod (Bel) was called when he re-appeared in the mysteries, after being slain, was Oannes. The name of John the Baptist, on the other hand, in the sacred language adopted by the Roman Church, was Joannes. To make the festival of 24th of June, then, suit the Christians and Pagans, all that was needful was to call it the festival of Joannes; and thus the Christians would suppose that they were honouring John the Baptist, while the Pagans were worshipping their old god Oannes, or Tammuz (identical with Adonis, Bel, or Nimrod deified). Thus, the very period at which the great summer festival of Tammuz was celebrated in ancient Babylon, is, at this very hour, observed in the Papal Church as the Feast of the Nativity of St. John. And this feast begins exactly as the festal day began in Chaldea. For it is well known that in the East the day began in the evening; so, though the 24th be set down as the nativity, yet it is on St. John's Eve, that is, the evening of the 23rd, that the solemnities begin.—Yours, &c.,

H. M. W.

London, October 18, 1865.



## HESPERUS.\*

"HESPERUS," said the old Greek poet, "brings everything." What he meant is still very dubious to the learned. Jean Paul has taken up, but scarcely elucidated this text. His "evening star" does, indeed, contain a touch of everything. But his meaning, though by no means obscure from brevity, would puzzle an army of commentators. Shall we try and refresh ourselves with its glimmer? or shall we say at once that the best part of his book is, like turkeys, in the white? Shall we throw the brown or lump-sugar of his humour, upon our sorrows? or shall we lift up our heads, as if we were good, or as if we dwelt upon the height where around the great man, like constellations, lie only God, Eternity, and Virtue?

Jean Paul's astronomer may know how to live there; but we will turn to the days when all the four quarters of Richter's world were installed in Flachsengingen; all rivers were named Rhine; all princes January; and where no Messiah was so sublime as the advent of January's bride. Those were the days when the "throne-incumbents" of Germany were numbered by hundreds, and when a hydra-headed Cromwell had again taught kings that cricks might touch their sacred necks. But January still thought that freedom, like an inheritance, is lessened by the multitude of heirs; and was convinced that he would be most free who should be free alone. He was still a magnetic mountain, which drew the ship of State to itself. His despotic freedom lived, like canary birds, only in *high* cages; and left republican liberty, like yellow-hammers, to dwell in low and *long* ones. Then the dear Germany could make no joke except as the court decreed. There the sun of princely favour brooded more and more warmly over the ministerial frog-spawn.

There was our Paul condemned to hold an oar in the slave-ship of life. In that corner of earth's flowery cradle he woke, and, amidst its rocking in the sun, fell, but once, and for ever asleep. There on that particle of blossom-dust made of six thousands of years and the human race, he learned how the Infinite has sowed his name above in the stars, but on the earth in tender flowers, and wept that the eternal grave is never full, and the starry firmament never empty; and that he might fly for thousands of years, but would never set foot on the last sun, nor step out into the great night. His tree of liberty was a satirical thorn-bush. And there he had to look upon the forbidden pastime of duelling as favoured by the State in order to set limits to the increase of the nobility. There he said that were he a great person he would, with the greatest zeal, make buttons, or Nuremberg wares, or wars, or right good institutions, merely from cursed *ennui*, that *mother of vinegar* to all vices and virtues.

Paul hears in a full-toned, harmonious man only his own echo. But what sort of mouth-piece shall we screw on to such a whimsically-twisted instrument? How shall we meet him who wishes for a joke even in Abraham's bosom? Who saw, like David, his Solomon's Temple only in dreams, and in his waking hours the transitory

Tabernacle of the Covenant! Who found the mass of men often painful to him, because he felt himself incapable of loving one thousand millions at once! But he was aware of his defects. Reinhold read Kant's critique through *five times* before he understood it. Jean Paul pledges himself to be more intelligible, and requires to be studied only half as often.

Yet there are some who like to enter his Elysium; who wonder at the great unknown flowers which wave above them, and who pine for the Elysian land as often as they look upon the flower.

Poets would you understand,  
You must enter poets' land.

We like to meet with Englishmen who are the very prototypes of all Britons, inasmuch as they accounted all men, Jean Paul and the Professor of Eloquence, but Christian slaves! and with Lady Le Baut, who liked nothing so much as prayer-books and free-thinkers; or Victor, on whom a room lay like a block-house, and a chair like the stocks.

But "Hesperus" has a very serious moral. It may seem almost the apotheosis of suicide; yet how finely is the difference touched between the youth who has nursed the intention, and the man, with too much genius and too much wealth, who has long since made up his mind to make others happy, and then himself go to his rest. Death takes off children and Patagonians; but in very different ways. This brooding over the pleasure of sinking, without any sick nights, into the earth, bright and erect, not prostrate, but upright like the giant Cœneus—this dallying with death,—this still delaying without being afraid to die,—this melodiously sounding around oneself the evening bells of life—reminds us of the boon companion of Nero, modified by Christian influences and a tenderer heart; while his Lordship can only be compared to him who rivalled Cato in his death. In his soul great ideas were all that remained standing of life, as in old Egypt only temples, but no houses, are left behind. He was like a storm-bird, through whose own fat a wick of the lamp is threaded, and is so burned out and carbonized by its own light. But both sorts of self-destruction seem equally admirable to Paul. Fate can sacrifice centuries and islands to benefit millenia and continents; and man may sacrifice himself. Even the death of Emanuel has in it a touch of the voluntary.

Throughout the "Hesperus" we are reminded man may fold up his flower-leaves, and become undistinguishable like other flowers; he may stand low at any evening, in the western horizon, and so go out. Human beings come out on this star, where the sun strikes the years and the moon the months, as on a concert clock, and play like mere images, who utter cries and tones of joy when it strikes. History is to Paul the *La Morgue* where everyone seeks the dead kinsman of his heart, and is tempted to try himself the black river, from which they have been fished out and exposed to view.

This attraction for the invisible is the cause of Paul's unending mysteries. He likes to confound others as he himself is confounded. Truth is nothing to him, unless like the Portland Vase, or the Medicean Venus, it has first been broken into thirty fragments, and then fitted again together to grace a museum or form a

goddess. His unshaped poetry resembles fractured glass, which lies about in motley colours. Titan is still more mysterious than Hesperus, consequently Paul's favourite. There he does not trouble himself to clear things up; treating his readers like children, who are shown the solution of one puzzle, and then left to find the others for themselves. He phosphoresces, like his own Victor, at all points of his soul. But phosphorus is, after all, a very uncertain light, and they are rather strange than beautiful sayings which are written in it. In the presence of the electric illuminations of modern fireworks, they must fade away; yet in the dark laboratories of this genuine alchemist, true metals and unknown gems will reward him who knows how to rekindle the fire of the adept.

## MISCELLANEA.

MESSRS. MARION, SON, and Co. have issued two singularly happy photographic likenesses of the Poet Laureate by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, the one full-face, and the other in profile, the first being one of the most successful efforts of photography yet achieved in this country. They are also about to publish photographs of "Turner's Harbours," and "River Scenery," which will be reproduced under the care of the Misses Bertolacci, to whom we are indebted for the reproduction of "Turner's Liber Studiorum," his "England and Wales," and his illustrations to Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire."

We have been requested to state that Mr. Geo. Maw, of Benthall Hall, and Mr. Edward J. Payne, of Birmingham, lay claim to being the originators of the system of classification and plan of arrangement that have been adopted by the Commissioners for the French Exhibition of 1867. In the *Builder* of October 14 a ground plan of the intended French Exhibition Building is engraved side by side with Messrs. Maw and Payne's plan, which was published in the *Builder* of February 16, 1861. The two plans, which are very peculiar in their arrangements and details, are, with scarcely an exception, identical. Messrs. Maw and Payne's design was submitted by them between four and five years ago to the French authorities, soliciting its adoption for the intended Universal Exhibition.

DR. G. H. KINGSLEY, the learned brother of the two well-known novelists, has in the press, for the Early English Text Society, a new edition of Francis Thynne's interesting criticisms or *animadversions* on Speght's edition of Chaucer in 1598.

THE new edition of Chaucer's Poetical Works, by Mr. R. Morris, is now printing, and will be ready in the spring. The text is founded on that of the Harleian MS. No. 7,334, improved readings being occasionally introduced from other MSS., and being distinguished by italics, so that all variations from the foundation MS. may be at once apparent. Some of the new readings that we have seen are great improvements on former printed texts.

A BUTCHER-BIRD, or Great Shrike, was captured alive by some boys in the market-place of Wick, in Caithness, on Monday week. Though included by Pennant, Edwards, and Willoughby, among our English birds, specimens having been taken in the northern counties, the Shrike, the *Lanius cinereus* of Gesner and Aldrovandus, the *Lanius excubitor* of Linnæus, is properly a native of Norway and Sweden, and is but seldom met with even in the most northern parts of Great Britain, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

As curiously illustrating the great length of dry summer weather, it may be mentioned that, during the last few days, the neighbourhood of Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, has been visited by large quantities of that beautiful butterfly, the *Edusa* (clouded-yellow), and that one enthusiast caught fifty on Friday and Saturday last. This is the third brood of the season, a fact quite unprecedented. The first brood was in June, and the second in August.

THE magnificent library of the Count de l'Espine will be sold by auction, under the superintendence of M. Lavigne, at the Maison Silvestre, in Paris, on the 23rd instant, and seven following days. The fine collection of autographs, along with the library of M. Garnier

\* "Hesperus; or, Forty-five Dog-Post-days:" A Biography. From the German of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter. Translated by C. T. Brooks. 2 Vols. (Trübner & Co.)



21 OCTOBER, 1865.

de Bourgneuf, will be sold at the same place on the 20th November and two following days. The sale of the late Professor Tydeman's library, removed from Leyden, will take place at the Hague on the 23rd instant and following days.

THE London auction season of literary property has commenced. Mr. Hodgson, of Chancery Lane, and Messrs. Southgate, of Fleet Street, have each had a three days' sale of valuable books during the present week.

MR. PITMAN will publish "Juvenile Rhymes and Little Stories," by "Roland Quiz," a popular contributor to the *Weekly Budget*.

THE *Star* announces that the model of the bust of Mr. Cobden, which has been commanded by the Emperor for the gallery at Versailles, is finished, and that the sculptor, M. Oliva, is at work on the marble one. The likeness is pronounced to be admirable. The *Star* is also informed that Mr. Woolner is now engaged on the marble bust which Mrs. Cobden intends to present to his Majesty.

THE National Gallery has acquired a new picture, which is ascribed to Memlin. It is divided into two compartments, and represents St. John the Baptist and St. Lawrence.

DR. OPPORT, who has been recently in London, made a discovery, while there, which is of considerable interest to Biblical archaeologists. In a new inscription of the king whose annals are on the Nimrud Obelisk, and whom he calls Salmaneser III., he found the name Achabhu Cir'ilay, "Ahab the Israelite," as that of a king reigning in his sixth year. The names of both the king and his country are new; and the spelling of the latter is remarkable. This Salmaneser, who reigned at least thirty years, received presents from Jehu, whom he improperly calls the son of Omri, before the close of his reign; and he waged war with Hazael, King of Syria, in his eighteenth year. The last three royal names were discovered by Dr. Hincks in 1851. According to the Book of Kings, there were thirteen years between the death of Ahab and the accession of Jehu; and it was during this interval that Hazael began to reign in Syria. The contemporary Assyrian records are here in perfect harmony with the statements in the Bible.

MR. SAMUEL LUCAS, of the *Times*, and editor of the *Shilling Magazine*, is a candidate for the Professorship of English Language and Literature in University College, London, vacated by Professor Masson, editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, on his appointment to the Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh.

THE application of Mr. Hotten for an injunction to restrain the printing, publication, and sale of Mr. Beeton's edition of "Artemus Ward" has been refused by the Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. Beeton has commenced proceedings against Mr. Hotten to recover damages for the injury caused by the notices and advertisements issued by Mr. Hotten against the sale of that edition.

THE editor of *Good Words*, Dr. Norman Macleod, is paying a visit to the Queen at Balmoral, and preached in the parish church of Crathie on Sunday last.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, M.P., writes a sensible letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the recent magisterial commitment of two persons to prison, for two months, with hard labour, for an alleged case of intimidation. He says: "Your remarks on the conduct of the presiding magistrate are of course such as would occur to any gentleman on reading such a striking performance in the Bumble-jeffries line; but, Sir, surely you will scarcely, on second thoughts, justify imprisoning men for two months, with hard labour—not for an assault, for none was alleged; not for keeping other men forcibly from their work, for no man was deterred from working for an hour—but for endeavouring to persuade men not to work for a certain master. It is asserted on one side, denied on the other, that threats were used. Supposing they were, in any other case the men would have been bound over to keep the peace; in a trade dispute, a master sitting on the bench packs them off to prison at once with a good round of abuse into the bargain. I humbly submit, Sir, that this kind of justice is not likely to extend the good feeling between employers and employed. . . . I would suggest, too, for the consideration of those who care about these questions, whether it would not be well to alter the law on this point, taking away the prison penalty except for actual violence, and giving the magistrates power for all smaller offences to fine the unions. The Lord Mayor says, 'We don't recognize your unions here.' Exactly so, and this judicial and legislative blindness is most mischievous. If we were once to give the unions a legal corporate

existence, making them capable of suing and being sued, and responsible in their corporate capacity for their members, they would look much more closely to the doings of 'pickets' than they do now, and would soon cease to be objects of suspicion and hatred to the upper ten thousand."

THE election of Professor Masson to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, rendered vacant by the death of Professor Aytoun, appears to give every satisfaction. While there was no lack of able and excellent candidates, it is generally felt that Sir George Grey could not possibly have made a better choice, and among the literary and academic circles of Edinburgh Professor Masson is pretty sure of a cordial welcome. The salary attached to the chair is only 200*l.*, but to a popular professor there is a certainty of a large class. Two other professorships are at this moment vacant in Edinburgh University. One is the chair of music, endowed by General Reid, vacant by the death of Professor Donaldson, and the appointment to which is in the hands of the University Court. The court is to meet for the election of a Professor of Music in the first week of November, or so soon thereafter as Mr. Gladstone, as Rector, can be present. Among the candidates are Mr. Hullah, Mr. J. F. Duggan, Mr. G. A. Macfarren, and about twenty others, including several foreign professors of music. The salary is 420*l.*, supplemented by class fees. The music class-room is, through the care of the late Professor Donaldson, one of the best-equipped in Europe. The chair of Scots Law, which Professor Moir has resigned, is also vacant. The patrons are the Faculty of Advocates and the Curators, the former having the right of presenting to the latter a list of two, from which the appointment must be made. The salary is 100*l.*, with compulsory attendance on the part of law students. Several members of the Scottish Bar have offered themselves as candidates.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for an international exhibition of the processes and produce of the fisheries, to be held in Paris in September next, under the patronage of the French Admiralty.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN and Co. will publish in November, "Lives of the English Cardinals," by the author of "Memoirs of the Court of the Regency;"—"The Life of Franz Schubert," from the German of Dr. Kreissle von Hellborn, by Edward Wilberforce;—"The History of the British Empire in India, from 1844 to 1862," forming a supplement to "Thornton's History of India," by Captain L. J. Trotter, late 2nd Bengal Fusiliers; and "Celebrated Trials Connected with the Army and Navy," by Mr. Sergeant Burke.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH and FARRAN announce "The Year: its Leaves and Blossoms," illustrated by Hermine Stilke, in thirteen coloured plates;—"Strange Stories of the Animal World," by John Timbs, with illustrations by Zwecker;—"Trotter's Story Book," by the author of "Tiny Stories," illustrated by Weir;—"Almeria's Castle; or, My Early Life in India and England," by Lady Lushington, with illustrations;—"What Became of Tommy?" by Emilia Marryat Norris, daughter of the late Captain Marryat, illustrated by Absolon;—"Featherland; or, How the Birds Lived at Greenlawn," by G. W. Fenn, illustrated by F. W. Key;—"The Australian Babes in the Wood: a True Story told in Verse," with illustrations by J. McWhirtie, Geo. Hay, Lawson, &c.;—"Mamma's Morning Gossips; or, Little Bits for Little Birds," by Mrs. Broderip, with fifty illustrations by her brother, Thomas Hood;—and "Six Months at Freshwater; a Book for the Young."

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and NORGATE's list of new publications, preparing for immediate publication, includes, Dr. Strauss's "New Life of Jesus," the authorized English translation;—"Genesis and its Authorship;" Two Dissertations—1. On the Import of the Introductory Chapters of the Book of Genesis. 2. On the Use of the Names of God in the Book of Genesis, and on the Unity of its Authorship; by the Rev. J. Quarry, M.A., Rector of Midleton, Cork, Prebendary of Cloyne;—Dr. Rowland Williams: "The Hebrew Prophets," translated afresh from the Original Tongue, with constant reference to the Anglican Version, and with illustrations for English readers. Part I. The Prophets during the Assyrian Empire.—Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Hosea, Micah, Isaiah to Ch. 39, Nahum. Part II. The Prophets during the Babylonian Empire.—Habbakuk, Zephaniah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Isaiah, Ch. 40 to end. Part

III. The Prophets during the Persian or later Empires.—Daniel, Jonah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi);—"Prehistoric Remains of Caithness," by S. Laing, Esq., M.P., with an Appendix, by Professor Huxley, on the Skulls Found at Caithness; with 160 engravings;—Engelhardt (C.): "Denmark in the Early Iron Age," illustrated by recent discoveries in the Peat-Mosses of Slesvig; with thirty-three copper-plates (giving representations of upwards of a thousand objects), maps, and numerous other illustrations on wood;—Professor Huxley's "Lectures on Ethnology;"—"Viga Glums Saga;" translated from the Icelandic, with Notes, and an Introduction, by Sir Edmund Head, Bart.;—Rev. Dr. Badham's edition of the "Euthydemus" and "Laches" of Plato, with Critical Notes, and an Epistola Critica to the Senate of the Leyden University;—Rev. Hamlet Clark's "Catalogue of Phytophaga." Catalogue of Phytophaga [Insecta Coleoptera], being a Systematic List of Known Species, with their Synonymy and References to all Descriptions by Authors: Part I. containing Sagridae, Donaadae, Crioceridae, Megalopidae;—Bentham and Hooker's "Genera Plantarum." Vol. I., Part II. Sistens; Dicotyledonum Polypetalorum Ordinis XI. Leguminosae, Myrtaceae;—"Contributions to the Apocryphal Literature of the New Testament," collected from Syriac MSS. in the British Museum, and edited, with an English Translation and Notes, by W. Wright, LL.D., Assistant in the Department of MSS. British Museum;—"A Light Thrown upon Thucydides," to illustrate the Prophecy of Daniel as to the coming of the Messiah; in remarks on Dr. Pusey's "Daniel the Prophet;" and in reply to Dr. Hincks on the Metonic Cycle and Calippic Period; to which is added a review of Dr. Temple's Essay on the Education of the World; by Franke Parker, M.A., Trin. Coll. Cambridge, and Rector of Luffington, Devon;—"Daniel; or the Apocalypse of the Old Testament;" by Philip S. Desprez, B.D., Incumbent of Alvedistone; with an Introduction by Rowland Williams, D.D., Vicar of Broadchalke;—Mandrou (Monsieur A.): "Album Poétique pour la Jeunesse;" a collection of French Poetry, selected expressly for English schools;—and "Late, but Not Too Late;" a Novel, by A. Barnett.

#### THE VICTORIA FALLS OF THE ZAMBESI.\*

WE agreed to attempt the passage across the continent from Walvisch Bay, on the west coast, to the mouth of the Zambesi on the east. For this purpose I had myself constructed a double boat of copper, in twelve sections; but lung sickness among the cattle, and the impossibility of procuring carriage, obliged me to leave the greater part of it behind. Shifting sands and arid desert extended sixty miles inland, the deep and almost dry ravine of the Swakop river affording scanty nourishment for the cattle. In Dámara and Namaqua Lands the country improved, and then, again, long tracts of waterless desert were occasionally met with. In a dry ravine of the Swakop I found that extraordinary plant, the *Welwitschia Mirabilis*, and my sketch and specimen, the first ever seen in England, arrived all but simultaneously with the letter of Dr. Welwitsch, reporting the discovery of the same plant by himself near Loando. Not far distant I sketched a gigantic aloe, with a stem twelve feet in circumference, and a spreading crown of leaves and brilliant yellow flowers, twenty-five feet from the ground; which (as well as a beautiful lily, first brought to my notice by Chapman) my lamented friend, the late Sir William J. Hooker, considered to be decidedly new.

Passing south of Lake Ngami (if the pronunciation of the *g* troubles anyone, let him drop it, and call it Nami), and crossing the Bô-tlét-lê river, we turned north across two hundred miles of elevated desert, utterly destitute of running water, and moistened only by scanty rain-pools fast drying up in the hollows. Here, among other animals frequenting the great salt plains, we found large herds of a full-striped quagga, which we supposed to be an undescribed variety, intermediate between Burchell's and the true zebra. Reaching the northern edge of this desert, at an elevation of 3,500 feet, the valley of the Zambesi, probably 100 miles wide, lay before us; and here we were obliged to leave our vehicles, and pass through the country infested by the tsetse, with only such necessities as could be carried by a few native porters. Halting about sixteen miles from the Falls, we

\* Extracted from Mr. T. Baines' paper, read in Section E. at the British Association.



heard, through the stillness of the night, their low, monotonous roar; and on Wednesday, the 23rd of July, 1862, first saw the spray-clouds from which they derive their name—Mosi-o-a-tunya, or smoke-sounding—and which, by a subsequent observation, we ascertained to rise 1,200 feet from the bottom of the chasm.

Palms, baobabs, and luxuriant tropical vegetation clothed the country more richly as we advanced. The broad upper river, studded with palmy islets, glanced like silver in the sun, through the intervals of the misty spray-clouds; while between us and the Falls, the deep chasm which engulfed the narrow lower river doubled and redoubled abruptly through the valley.

Passing the swampy ground to leeward of the spray-cloud, we penetrated the dense forest, kept ever wet as with a heavy shower, and stood at once facing the Leaping Water, or westernmost of the cataracts, in the sloping channel of which the stream rushes down as a foaming rapid, till with the impetus it has acquired it leaps sheer out from the edge of the precipice into the abyss 400 feet below us.

The dark face of the intervening precipice is broken by an indentation, down which pour three smaller rills, and then commences the main or Great Western Fall, forming a vista near half a mile in length, broken by occasional rocks, and terminated by the central, or Garden Island. The precipice is here of its original height, and the edge, being unworn, presents no slope to accelerate the stream, which flows calmly onward, till it falls in snow-white, festoon-like masses to the depths below, where the condensed spray jets out like smoke from the broadsides of a fleet, and, rebounding from the opposite cliff, receives as it ascends a double rainbow of such intense brilliancy as only the unclouded tropic sun can produce....

A careful observation gave  $17^{\circ} 55' 4''$  south as the latitude of the Falls. Next morning the gigantic spray-cloud loomed grandly against the eastern sky, but showed no play of colours as the sun rose. Barry and I visited the Falls, walking along the southern edge of the chasm, passing Garden Island, and the scene of our fight with the buffaloes. In some places the forest, ever wet with spray, and choked with rotting stumps, reached quite to the edge, the keen wind rising from the chasm shearing the branches level with the cliffs; in others were broad spaces of rock, slippery with almost veritable seaweed. The forest now ceased abruptly, giving place to grassy swamp; and shortly we were stopped by a deep fissure, not at the end, as Dr. Livingstone's description had led us to expect, but at nearly half a mile from it; and as we saw the waters in the chasm flowing from the east as well as west, we became convinced that the deep and narrow gorge beneath us must be the outlet of the Zambesi. The Falls to the east of Garden Island diminish greatly in volume, and those near the eastern shore are mere rills, dashing in broken spray down the rugged precipices.

The lower river rushes in a deep green torrent between the enclosing cliffs, turning so suddenly that, after running about a mile, it forms a deep tarn, not more than 700 yards from the western end of the chasm; then again doubling back parallel to its former course, the two portions of the stream are divided by a promontory a mile long, more than 300 feet high, and only 115 yards wide at its base. The next headland is even more picturesque, being formed by wedge-shaped cliffs, so thin that their red and yellowish sides looked in the warm light of the setting sun rather like profile scenes than real and solid rock.

Subsequently I crossed the ferry about a mile above the Falls, and visited the eastern side, which, as the wind blows generally from the east, is covered with a drier vegetation; but in those parts not to windward of the spray-cloud the southern cliff is fringed, as on the other side, with dense, wet forest. A narrow neck, like a wall of broken rock, connects it with the eastern headland of the outlet. But my sketch-book was already drenched with spray, and no object in the way of art could have been gained by pushing still farther into the cloud. Indeed, the sketches I obtained here were made only by holding my paper face downward above my head while making a hasty outline; the pitiless shower even then washing away touches almost as fast as I made them.

A voyage to Garden Island in the only canoe ever used for that purpose, guided through the shallows on the eastern side by Zanjueelah, the boatman of the rapids, concluded our examination of the Falls. The Garden had been entered by a hippopotamus, but the initials of Dr. Livingstone and his brother Charles, with the

respective dates 1855, 1860, remained on a tree near them.

The chasm here is only seventy-five yards wide. The view to the west is obscured by the spray, but to the east it is magnificent; the long line of white and foaming cataracts on the left, the dark, steep cliffs opposite, broken by the picturesque headlands of the outlet, and, above all, the spray-cloud rising from the depths 400 feet below, and receiving the glorious tints of the double rainbow, which forms (except the small segment cut out by the shadow of the rock we stand on) a perfect circle—present a picture which, however inadequately described, can never be effaced from memory.

Returning to our waggons, we moved them from Dākā to Boāna, on one of the tributaries of the Zambesi; and with a troop of Damaras and hired Makálakas carrying tools and other materials, I started in search of a suitable place in which to build our boat. A mile or two above the junction of the Luisi river, and in latitude  $18^{\circ} 4' 58''$ , I chose a limestone elevation of about 200 feet, and naming it Logier Hill, after my esteemed friend in Cape Town, set to work cutting plank to rebuild the missing sections of the boat. This I had every reason to hope I should complete in time for the next floods, but want of food, and the prostration of all the native servants, as well as my fellow-traveller himself, by fever, obliged us for the time to relinquish the work, and give the people a chance of recovery by bringing them back to the purer air of the elevated desert. We still think that under more favourable circumstances it is possible to carry out our plan, and hope that before long we may again be enabled to attempt it.

It would be presumptuous in me to venture an opinion as to the geological formation of the chasm, but as this has been the subject of discussion, I may say that I cannot see by what process water could wear so deep and narrow a chasm, doubling so abruptly through the hard rock, the edges remaining so definite, and the opposite sides corresponding so exactly with each other. Dr. Kirk spoke of the rock as basaltic, and all the specimens I collected seemed to have been subjected to the action of fire. I think I may say that Dr. Kirk's opinion, like my own and Chapman's, is, that this immense chasm could only be the result of a fracture, and that the same cause must have operated over an extent of more than 800 miles, or from the Falls downward nearly to the eastern coast.

The depth of water below the Falls we had no means of measuring, but in the rapids of Kebra-basi above Tete there was no bottom at ten fathoms. Along our route also from Walvisch Bay there are evidences of former volcanic action. At the mission of Beersheba I am told the cattle graze on an extensive plain in the crater of an extinct volcano, and we have felt perhaps half-a-dozen slight earthquakes during a few months' residence at Otjimbengue.

Above the Falls, where numberless branches of the great river flow through a level country, we believe that many hundred miles might be navigated in boats, the greatest impediment being the thick growth of reeds. It is said that the Makololo on one of their marauding expeditions came up in canoes as far as Libebe's, and that Andersson's Okovango is either a branch of the Zambesi or connected with it by a cross channel. Below the Falls the navigation is impeded and rendered difficult by rapids, rocks, and narrow gorges, in one of which my friend, Mr. Kirk, was capsized, and narrowly escaped drowning. There are, however, long reaches of practicable river between them; and he himself, with Dr. Livingstone, successfully descended the river from Sinamán's to Chicova within a practicable distance of Tete.

#### ZOOLOGICAL PROGRESS.

*The Record of Zoological Literature*, 1864. Vol. First. Edited by Albert C. L. G. Günther, M.A., M.D., &c. (Van Voorst.)

THERE are not many of those belonging to the work-a-day world who have any idea of the importance and extent of scientific literature. We use the term "scientific literature" in its widest sense, for were we to refer to the literary labours achieved in any particular department, there are very few who would give credence to our statement. The science-world is a sphere *per se*, and is composed of a number of circles which touch each other, and in some cases intersect, but never meet those which constitute the outer world of common life. There is, it is true, a sort of

*demi-monde*, intermediate between the world of science, properly so called, and that of every-day life; but the veritable scientific sphere is a rigidly sacred one—it has its own society, its own clubs, and its own writers. Yet, as we have said, people know very little about it; and while it is accomplishing vast labours, and laying the foundation for the intellectual and physical improvement of a future generation, the present one takes very little notice of it, and is certainly far from appreciating its achievements. One might suppose that the absence of all encouragement and recognition would tend, more or less, to suppress scientific inquiry, and prevent the development of a scientific "press;" but such a supposition, however *a priori* justifiable, would be exceedingly erroneous. Notwithstanding all the disadvantageous circumstances under which they are placed, in spite of the absence of all pecuniary remuneration for their exertions, scientific men are yearly increasing in numbers, and scientific literature is proportionally developing itself. In no branch of science is this more markedly apparent than in zoology, whose general treatises and special memoirs have now reached a degree of vastness that is fearful for the student to contemplate. Indeed the monstrous bulk of zoological writings attracted the attention of professional workers years since, for it became impossible for the investigator in any branch of the science to be thoroughly read upon his subject. The essays and memoirs were so numerous, and the difficulty of discovering those relating to particular questions so great, that some arrangement had to be determined on. Thus it was that Agassiz gave us his splendid *Bibliographia Zoologica*, a work which, with decided failings, is still useful, and were it not for the classification of memoirs according to the writers' names, instead of in relation to the subjects upon which they treat, would take a high rank. For the reasons we have stated, however, this treatise did not supply what was wanted; something more systematic and easy of reference was required, and this was afforded in the admirable *Bibliotheca* of Professor Carus. In this splendid compilation, the several works upon natural history were grouped in accordance with the classes of animals, and the particular subjects to which they referred. This brought down the zoological record to about the year 1860, and thus far it is a most valuable and, in fact, an indispensable companion to the working zoologist. About this period the *Natural History Review*, which till then had been an Irish periodical, passed into English hands, and its new conductors promised to carry on the bibliographical labours of Professor Carus. Unhappily, it was found that long lists of memoirs proved indigestible to the readers of the *Review*, and, after a few years, it was resolved to discontinue the bibliographical portion of the journal. So long, however, as the record was maintained, it was executed with care and ability, and proved a great boon to professional zoologists; and we believe we are correct in stating that there were some who subscribed to the journal because of this particular feature alone. But the interests of publishers cannot be overlooked; and we presume that in the case of the bibliographical record, the distinguished editors of the *Natural History Review* were compelled to yield to commercial pressure. Be that as it may, the record ceased to appear, and thus a gap of a couple of years has occurred in our knowledge of zoological bibliography.

Work goes on accumulating day after day, and workers are becoming more numerous; and hence the necessity for some recording machinery becomes evident. Many zoologists saw all this, and were sorely puzzled to know how they were to make themselves acquainted with the literature of any particular branch of their science. After a few years had elapsed, one, with more energy and determination than his fellows, said, "Let us publish an annual record of zoological progress." He said it, and



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he has done it; and the fruit of his labours is now before us in the form of a closely-printed octavo volume of more than six hundred pages. Dr. Günther has conferred a great benefit upon his fellow naturalists, and has done more to serve the interests of science than the author of a hundred original memoirs.

The *Record of Zoological Literature* has been edited by Dr. Günther—who has also written those portions relating to Mammalia, Reptiles, and Fishes—and compiled by naturalists, most of them explorers in the special fields which have been allotted to them. The Birds have been done by Mr. Alfred Newton, M.A.; the Mollusca by Dr. Edouard Von Martens; the Crustacea by Mr. Spence Bate, F.R.S.; the Insecta, Myriopoda, and Arachnida by Mr. W. S. Dallas, F.L.S.; the Helminthes by Dr. Spencer Cobbold; and Mollusca, Rotifera, Annelida, and Echinodermata, by Mr. J. R. Greene. From this list of contributors it will be seen that in all but one or two instances the best men have been selected, a circumstance very creditable to the editor. It is to be regretted that the record of the Protozoa and Coelenterata has been postponed to the next volume; but for this Dr. Günther is not to blame, since he states in his preface that the gentleman to whom this portion of the work was entrusted failed to keep his engagement; and as this did not become apparent until after two months' waiting, it was then too late to find a substitute.

The scheme of Dr. Günther's work, which is in most cases followed tolerably closely, is remarkable for its clearness, and for the facility which it gives the seeker for information in acquiring the knowledge he desires. The whole volume may be said to be divided into sections or chapters, corresponding to the subject-headings we have already enumerated. Of these the Mammalia come first, while the Echinodermata occupy the final pages. In order to secure that unity of plan which it is so necessary to preserve in such a work as the present one, the editor drew out a scheme or model of registration to be followed by his contributors. In one or two cases this has not been very strictly adopted, but in the majority of instances it has been very closely pursued. Each record commences with a list of the various publications, arranged chronologically, systematically, or alphabetically, with brief remarks on their object, extent, and nature. In the second part are to be found the abstracts of memoirs and papers, accounts of new systematic arrangements and discoveries. Short diagnoses are given of the new genera, and all newly described species are enumerated, their habitats stated, and their diagnoses (when published only in rare journals) given. The titles of anatomical papers are also given, but only those which have a special bearing upon systematic zoology are more specially treated. Finally, those popular works which tend to promote scientific knowledge are mentioned. Such is the plan of the new volume; and although we think it might be slightly modified with advantage, we cannot help bestowing on it our hearty approval. The "Record" is a wonderfully complete register of zoological work done in all parts of the world during the year 1864; and when we consider that the literature to which it forms a guide amounts to more than *twenty-five thousand pages*, our astonishment may well be extreme.

There is very little difficulty in discovering what has been done in any special department during the year 1864, provided we appeal to the "Record." Let us suppose that we wish to know what has been written concerning the chimpanzee. Turning to the section Mammalia, we travel over the pages till we arrive at the order Quadrumana, when our eye falls upon the family Simiadae, which embraces the chimpanzee; here, under the heading of *Troglodytes niger*, we discover the following paragraph:—

Dr. D. Embleton has dissected a young chimpanzee, and arrived at the same conclusions as others—viz., that it is not, properly speaking,

quadrumanous, but that it possesses four prehensile extremities, two hands and two feet; that its brain differs from that of man only in size and weight. Professor Wyman's paper, in *Proc. Bost. Soc.*, V., p. 274, is not referred to. *Nat. Hist. Review*, 1864, p. 250.

We have only selected the above instance at random, but it exemplifies very fully the careful manner in which the record has been compiled, and the skill which has been displayed in condensing the important facts of a memoir into a paragraph of a few lines. There are one or two points to which we would call the editor's attention, in order that future volumes may surpass the present in excellence of arrangement. The mere grouping of publications under the three heads of "those in journals," "separate memoirs," and "popular treatises," is not sufficient; the authors' names should be given in alphabetical order. Mr. Dallas has adopted this system in his portion of the work, and we here tender him our thanks for the same; but in Mr. Alfred Newton's list one is sorely tried by the absence of all continuous alphabetical order, and the tendency which the writer exhibits to split up the list of publications into a number of separate groups, under such titles as Palæartic region, Ethiopian region, Neotropical region; Pterylography, Neossology, &c., &c. This plan does not accord with the general scheme of the work, and however pleasing it may be to the contributor, it will hardly call down the benison of the student. It appears to us also that, if it were commercially possible, an index would be of advantage. These are trifling objections, when we consider the gigantic difficulties which beset those who have laboured to produce the "Zoological Record," and we merely advance them with a view to further the object of all who are interested in the work. Whether we regard Dr. Günther's volume as the removal of a great barrier to zoological progress, or as a wondrous triumph of industry and enterprise, we must consider it as one of the important events in the zoological history of this half of the nineteenth century.

*British Conchology, or an Account of the Mollusca which now inhabit the British Isles and the Surrounding Seas.* By John Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., &c. Vol. III. Marine Shells. (Van Voorst.)—We are glad to receive this second instalment of Mr. Jeffreys' British Sea Shells, which merits all the praise bestowed upon its predecessors in No. 70 of THE READER. The families described in the present volume differ from the marine conchifera to which the former was devoted, by having the mantle more or less closed in front, and consist of the Solenoconchia, and Gasteropoda, as far as Littorina. As Mr. Jeffreys writes for the unlearned reader no less than the conchologist, and much that he brings forward is new, and the result of his own dredging operations, the book is sure to be popular with all who pick up shells, be the object what it may. To lady naturalists particularly the work is sure to recommend itself, if they take interest in stocking and preserving a marine vivary. Take for example this valuable hint of a natural, if not a very tempting, preservative against sea-sickness, in the well-known *Chiton*, which, by means of its shell of eight overlapping tile-like plates, if need be, can roll itself up in perfect plate armour when attacked by an enemy. "These 'punaises de mer,' as Vallisnieri calls them—Petiver has a prettier name, 'Oscabrions'—move very slowly, creeping, or rather gliding, onwards, backwards, or sideways, with an imperceptible and stealthy pace. Mr. Guilding says of the West Indian kinds (and his remarks will in most particulars apply to the British species), 'They seem to feed entirely by night. Though they remain stationary during the day, when disturbed they will often creep away with a slow and equal pace, often sliding sideways, and creeping under the rocks and stones for concealment. If accidentally reversed, they soon recover their position by violently contorting and undulating the zone; and for defence they sometimes (when detached) roll themselves up like wood-lice. Some of the larger kinds, especially of *Acanthopleura*, are eagerly devoured by the lower orders in the West Indies, who have the folly to call them 'beef'; the thick fleshy foot is cut away from

the living animal and swallowed raw, while the viscera are rejected. We have here a large pale *Chiton*, which is said to be poisonous.' Ladies who are not good sailors, and are fond of trying new preventives against sea-sickness, may (if they can) swallow raw *Chitons*, and so imitate the Iceland fishermen, who pretend that the 'hav-beggelues' (sea-bugs) are an effectual remedy against this malady, and also that they quench thirst. One kind is easily procured at low water on most of our beaches by turning over loose stones. Such an occupation just before encountering a voyage might beguile the tedious interval—or perchance the deglutition of these strange boluses might, by anticipating the evil, rob the passage of its horrors." The *Chiton Marginatus* is well worth studying in a marine vivary. From our own observation we can endorse the remarks of Mr. Clark (in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* for December, 1855), on the reproduction of *Chiton Marginatus*. Mr. Clark states that "One of several individuals, placed in a vessel of sea-water on the 23rd July, 1855, poured out for several minutes a continuous stream of flaky-white viscous matter, like a fleecy cloud, and then discharged ova—not in volleys, but one or two at every second for at least fifteen minutes, forming a batch of from 1,300 to 1,500; a thousand or more remained in the ovary, perhaps not sufficiently matured for parturition. The fluid and ova were emitted 'from under the centre of the coriaceous integument of the posterior terminal valve,' in the same way as the author had described it to take place from the posterior extremity of *Dentalium*. Each egg was enveloped in a pale yellow membrane, and was of a somewhat globular shape, being a little compressed or oblate at what may be termed the axis; it appeared to be about the 100th of an inch in diameter. The ova were entangled in the tenacious fluid which had been previously poured out—this being seemingly a provision for preventing their being washed away until the fry were prepared to emerge. In about twenty-four hours afterwards the fry became disengaged from their common nidus, and swam about with great vivacity in every direction, crossing a large breakfast saucer in thirty or forty seconds. They had by that time lost the subglobular figure, and taken that of a sub-elongated oval, approaching the shape of an adult *Chiton*. When the swimming-action commenced, only half the animal was liberated from the capsule or membranous integument, the other half being still enclosed, with the empty portion of the capsule folded over it."

*Carl Friedrich Gauss' Werke.* Published by the Royal Society of Göttingen. (Asher & Co.)—We may congratulate our mathematical readers upon the reissue of Gauss's famous works, under the auspices of so learned a body as the Göttingen Royal Society. We have only the first two volumes before us, but we hope more have been published by this time, though we have reason to know that it will take many years—perhaps twenty—before the society will have completed the task. The first volume is Gauss's first great dissertation, "Disquisitiones Arithmeticae." The second volume contains—1. "Theorematis Arithmetici Demonstratio Nova;" 2. "Summatio Quarundam Serierum Singularium;" 3. "Theorematis Fundamentalibus in Doctrina de Residuis Quadraticis Demonstrationes et Ampliationes Novae;" 4. "Theoria Residuorum Biquadraticorum;" also many short essays, &c., in German, tables, logarithms, &c. These gems have been out of print for a long time, and can hardly be met with anywhere but in the British Museum and the great University libraries. The scientific world may therefore be thankful for what is offered them; but, though thankful, they need not rest, for Dr. Carl Haase, of Hanover, member of many astronomical societies, feeling assured that the Göttingen Royal Society will not have ready Gauss's grand work, "Theoria Motus Corporum Coelestium," &c., for twenty years to come, translated it into German, with a care and assiduity that Gauss himself would have admired had he been alive. It is in the same form, and in every respect carried out with the same elegance as the two volumes mentioned above, to which it forms a companion. The German, too, is very elegant, and hardly reads like a translation. Of course, we dare not say a word about Gauss, lest our scientific friends should be offended. The Americans once paid a compliment to Bessel by addressing a letter to him, "The Astronomer Bessel in Europe." If a letter had been similarly addressed to Gauss, we are sure the letter would have found him, so well was the name of Gauss known in the scientific



world. But to gratify the curiosity of the general reader, we will just give a very brief sketch: Gauss was born 1777, at Brunswick. At the age of 22 (1799) he obtained the degree of Doctor by his renowned dissertation—"Disquisitiones Arithmeticae." In 1807 he was called to Göttingen, to fill the double post of Professor and Director of the Observatory. On the discovery of the new planets at the beginning of this century he found new methods of calculating the planets' orbits. His "Theoria Motus Corporum Coelestium" (1809), and his "Theoria Combinationis Observationum Erroribus Minimis Obnoxia" (1823), were, and are still, great treasures to science. He was commissioned with the measurement of geographical degrees in the Hanoverian territory. Whilst thus engaged, he invented the well-known instrument called by him "Heliotrop," by means of the reflectors of which he was enabled to observe stations at a distance of more than sixty English miles. It was he who first taught the doctrine of the Earth's Magnetism, which may be said to have thrown in the shade nearly everything that was known on the subject previously. The "Results of Observations of the Magnetic Society" were published by him annually, and his "Maps on Terrestrial Magnetism" appeared in Leipzig in 1840. But we see ourselves gradually drifting away from our intended sketch. Really, we could hardly help it. We will only add that his earlier writings were mostly Latin; but both his German as well as his Latin compositions are real patterns of elegance and classic diction.

*A History of the Mathematical Theory of Probability from the Time of Pascal to that of Laplace.* By I. Todhunter, M.A., F.R.S. (Macmillan & Co.)—Among mathematical subjects which seem specially to invite an historical mode of treatment, the theory of probability holds a very prominent place. Experience shows, however, that invitations of this kind are but rarely accepted, few qualified writers being disposed to win the honour derivable from them at the cost of the great labour they impose. Fortunately, the learned author of the "History of the Calculus of Varieties during the Nineteenth Century" possesses a courage and an aptitude for hard work which correspond with his other high endowments, and the favourable reception given to that work has prompted him to produce the still more laborious one now before us. The claims by which its subject especially commended itself to his choice were these: The subtle problems which it involves, the valuable contributions to analysis which it has produced, its important practical application, and the eminence of those who have cultivated it. These characteristics are amply illustrated in Mr. Todhunter's volume, which has taken the appropriate and convenient form of a series of personal notices, arranged in chronological order. Thus, after a glance at some slight anticipations of the subject which are contained in the writings of Cardan, Kepler, and Galileo, we come, in the second chapter, to the actual beginning of the Theory of Probability, in the shape of a discussion between Pascal and his friend Fermat, on the Problem of Points, which was proposed to the recluse of Port Royal by the Chevalier de Méré, a reputed gamester. From the year 1654, the date of this discussion, the history is carried down to the close of the eighteenth century, and, in the instance of Laplace, for twenty years beyond it. The number of mathematicians who are noticed as having written on the Theory of Probability within this interval of 166 years is sixty-eight; and it is important to remark that in dealing with their treatises and papers, Mr. Todhunter has by no means confined himself within the limits of a compiler's functions. On the contrary, he has exercised a close and searching criticism upon every document he has used, and has freely supplemented the matter before him with original contributions of his own. Hence, his book is more than a history, and as "it assumes in the reader only so much knowledge as can be gained from an elementary work on algebra, and introduces him to almost every process and every species of problem which the literature of the subject can furnish," it may fairly claim the title of a comprehensive treatise on the Theory of Probability.

*Forewarned Forearmed.* A Sermon on the Appearance of Cholera in Europe. By Henry Fearon, B.D., Archdeacon of Leicester. (Loughborough: J. H. Gray.)—A disposition to regard epidemic diseases as of purely natural origin, and capable of being met by natural means, has not yet ceased to be either significant or noteworthy. Cholera is so dreadful a disease, and its effects are so sudden, that it will take a long time before

many minds can calmly contemplate it as they do other diseases once thought to be sent direct from God. This disposition is especially to be remarked when it is found in any member of a class which is too prone to cling to supernatural explanations of such phenomena long after they have been abandoned by the science that has studied them most, and has to confront them at every turn of the road. Not that the sermon before us is in any way an exposition of the question from either point of view: far from it. Its general sense, however, is manifestly in favour of the modern idea of epidemics, and its whole aim is neither to alarm by pictures of woe, nor threaten by visions of judgment, but simply to let men see that physical and spiritual health are two sides of one and the same fact—that men can do very much to prevent the advent of these scourges, and that it is the duty of intelligent persons to see that this is done, and that public boards are served by well-qualified officers in a crisis like the present. The discourse is plain, homely, and outspoken; it is what we want. Preached to a local congregation, and intended more especially for local application, it must and will do much good beyond the narrow range for which it was originally designed.

*On the Speedy Relief from Pain and Other Nervous Affections by Means of the Hypodermic Method.* By Charles Hunter, Surgeon to the Royal Pimlico Dispensary, &c. Pp. 64. (Churchill.)—It is a common mistake to suppose, as many do, that medicines can only be applied through the stomach. Not to speak of the various remedial agents, such as iodine, which are introduced into the body through the pores of the skin, it appears that as long ago as 1843, Dr. Wood, of Edinburgh, treated some cases of neuralgia successfully by injecting a solution of morphia under the skin. From that time to the year 1858 this new method of treatment was occasionally made use of with good effect. In the latter year Mr. Hunter introduced, as he tells us, a modification of the process, and named it the *Hypodermic Method*, hypodermic being the Greek equivalent of subcutaneous. Prior to that time the injection had been invariably made as near as possible to the afflicted part, but Mr. Hunter's experiments clearly showed that this was as unnecessary as it was undesirable. Such is the absorptive power of the tissues that in many instances cases of neuralgia and tic-doloureux were cured by the injection of morphia and other alkaloids on the opposite side of the body. We abstain from giving an opinion upon the system, because it appears that it is now being investigated by a committee of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, but we cannot but hope that it may afford assistance in a class of diseases which have hitherto been very difficult of cure. Mr. Hunter claims to have effected cures even in such formidable complaints as *delirium tremens* and acute mania. We may well wish him success.

*Surgical Experiences: the Substance of Clinical Lectures.* By Samuel Solly, F.R.S., Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. (Hardwicke.)—Two things are to be desired: one is, that Mr. Solly may give many more books to the profession he adorns; the other, that the book now before us may for ever remain the last one edited by himself. He is an able surgeon, of great experience, but the slovenliness of his style is excessive; almost every sentence bears evidence of the writer's inability to express his meaning in tolerable English. Is it not strange that any one to whom the terseness and precision of scientific language are not unknown, should deliberately give utterance to such jargon as this: "The relations of proportions of all the parts of the osseous system are generally perverted?" Mr. Solly tells his pupils that on their prompt and true diagnoses of that disease of the spine which is known as the antero-posterior curvature "may depend the difference" between two absolutely and unalterably disparate things—namely, "between a hunchbacked cripple and that especial attribute of a man, the erect posture." The caution conveyed in the following sentence must surely astonish the reader: "More extended pathological inquiries, by affording a surer diagnosis, will no doubt add still further to the safety of the operation; but they must not, and ought not, to be undertaken rashly, for this it is which has already brought the operation into disrepute." Who would imagine that in this sentence, which we have faithfully transcribed without abridgment, not a word is intentionally said against undertaking "more extended pathological inquiries" as promptly as you please? But so it is. The fault which is

here most blunderingly denounced is that of having recourse rashly to what is sometimes called by Mr. Solly "the operation," and sometimes "these operations." He never uses his knife in that preposterous fashion. Why does he indulge in the most lawless eccentricities with his pen?

## THE CHEMISTRY OF NATURE QUARTZ AND FELSPAR.

A SHORT time ago some interesting letters appeared in THE READER on the actual state of chemistry. An attack was made upon it by a writer who signed himself "A Sceptical Chemist," and a defence of it by gentlemen who gave their initials, and who were obviously masters in the science. The "Sceptical Chemist" maintained that the chemistry of the present day has ceased to attract cultivated minds in general as chemistry did a quarter of a century ago, and that the cause of this comparative unpopularity is the change which in the meantime has come over the science itself, inasmuch as chemistry is now no longer a growing insight into the inner working of nature, but a creation of factitious substances, and that, while some of the simplest, most abundant, and most important substances in nature remain chemically unknown.

At this very moment, for instance, the most advanced chemistry can assign no reason why the crust of the earth is composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, rather than of diamond, sapphire, and gold. And mineral or chemical geology, as soon as it leaves the region of the stratified rocks and their organic remains (to which geology wisely confines itself), is no better than a budget of paradoxes—its phenomena merely so many wonders, of which, according to current chemical hypotheses, it is impossible to give any rational account.

In scientific treatises we do, indeed, find symbolic formulae which represent the chemical composition of all minerals and rocks; but they give no insight into their genesis, or the places they take or hold in nature. They merely give their ingredients in the form of undecomposable residua, which chemical art has the power of separating from each other, their symbols arranged conventionally, sometimes in one way, sometimes in another, and often without any attempt to show any homology, even between substances which are seen in nature to be most closely related—between quartz and felspar, for instance, the minerals of which, in the main, the crust of the earth consists. Thus felspar (a heterogeneous mineral) requires, in order to express its composition, even when, by increasing the atomic weights to the utmost, the number of constituent atoms in a molecule of felspar has been diminished to the utmost, the formula  $M^2 O. Al^4 O^3. 6 Si O^2$ ; and the actual chemistry of this important mineral species may be beautifully seen in Watts' Chemical Dictionary, where the coat of every chemical is cut according to the newest fashion. A molecule of quartz, on the contrary, when it comes out in that work, will, I presume, be simply  $SiO^2$ . Or, possibly, there may be two sets of formulae for silica itself, and for all the silicates, because chemists are divided as to whether there be two or three atoms of oxygen in one of silica! So defective is the insight of this science into the composition of even the most abundant and the most important substance at once in nature and the laboratory, the principal ingredient of every rock and of every bottle.

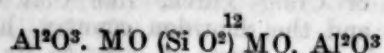
But let us see whether, by applying to these two cosmical substances a molecular theory lately developed in the last published part of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,\* a homology do not at once appear between them. This theory implies that the constituents of a molecule are symmetrically distributed in the molecule; and that the symbols in the chemical formula which represents that molecule ought to be symmetrically placed also to the utmost degree possible. It also implies that the atom, or smallest mobile particle of oxygen, weighs 8, while it maintains that 16, assumed in the formula given above, is the weight of a coupled atom or unit volume of oxygen gas. Constructing the formula of felspar, as given above, on these the classic atomic weights, we obtain  $2MO. 2Al^2O^3. 12SiO^2$ . And these symbols, written symmetrically in keeping with the determinations of the article referred to, give a dodecatom of silica with one of alumina,

\* "The Law of the Volumes of Aeriform extended to Dense Bodies." By Rev. J. G. Macvicar, M.A., D.D. Moffat.



21 OCTOBER, 1865.

and one of potassa, or of soda, on each pole, viz. :—



It is therefore a highly differentiated, and therefore a mature and stable molecule. Now, let us suppose that the molecule of Crystallized quartz possesses the same structure, and that the molecule of the less stable Quartz of fusion consists simply of isometrical, spherical, or undifferentiated dodecatoms, the theory referred to enables us to verify such a hypothesis by enabling us to deduce the specific gravity from the molecular weight, which may be compared with that obtained by the balance. Thus a particle of moisture in the state of water, or a unit volume of water, is in this theory  $= (\text{O} \cdot \text{H} \cdot \text{aq} \cdot \text{H} \cdot \text{O})^{12} = \text{aq}^{36} = \text{A} \cdot \text{Q} = 324$ , when  $\text{H} = 1$ . Now, assuming that in one aqueous volume there are two volumes of so small a molecule as that of quartz, we obtain as specific gravities :—

$$\text{Quartz of fusion } G = 2 \frac{(\text{SiO}^2)^{12}}{\text{A} \cdot \text{Q}} = \frac{2(30 \times 12)}{324} = 2.2. \text{ Exp. } 2.2.$$

$$\text{Cryst. Quartz } G = 2 \frac{(\text{SiO}^2 (\text{SiO}^2)^{12} \text{SiO}^2)}{\text{A} \cdot \text{Q}} = \frac{2(30 \times 14)}{324} = 2.56. \text{ Exp. } 2.5 \dots 2.8.$$

Of felspar the intergant molecule is not, as in quartz, a coupled dodecatom (or rather a double-walled dodecatom compound of such coupled dodecatoms), but a compound dodecatom, occupying 8 aqueous or unit volumes, for as in aeriforms, volumes in dense bodies are always either equal or in the ratio of halves, doubles, &c. :—

$$\text{Orthoclase } G = \frac{(\text{Al}_2 \text{K} (\text{Si} \text{K} \text{Al}_2)^{12})}{8 \text{A} \cdot \text{Q}} = 2.59. \text{ Exp. } 2.4 \dots 2.62.$$

How much is gained in the interest of homology simply by writing the symbols symmetrically will at once appear from the following examples :

Carbonic anhydride..	OCO	= CO <sub>2</sub>
Silica.....	OSIO	= Si O <sub>2</sub>
Alumina.....	OAlOAlO	= Al <sup>2</sup> O <sup>3</sup>
Iron Peroxide.....	OFeOFeO	= Fe <sup>2</sup> O <sup>3</sup>
Lime.....	OCOCaO	= CaOCO <sub>2</sub>
Magnetic iron-ore ...	OFeOFeOFeO	= Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>

Nay more, when written in this way such substances show why they are so abundant in a world where oxygen rules all. The poles, or regions of chemical action, are in all of them already mailed in oxygen. They are all, therefore, secure from its further attacks.

J. G. M.

## SCIENCE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.  
REPORTS.

*Gun-cotton Committee.*—After the report presented by this committee at the Newcastle meeting, the British Association, through a deputation headed by General Sabine, drew the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the probable usefulness of gun-cotton. In January, 1864, the Government appointed a committee to investigate the subject in all its bearings. Experiments on an extensive scale, and in a systematic manner, have been carried on by this Government committee, and are still in progress; but no report has yet been published. Until that report is made, the present committee have suspended their labours.

## INTERIM REPORT.

*Committee on Transmission of Sound through Water.*—When the Committee on Fog-signals stated at the meeting of the British Association last year that no success had attended their efforts to induce the Board of Trade to undertake experiments on the subject, it was thought advisable to change the mode of procedure. The Parliamentary Committee was requested to press on the Government the expediency of instituting such experiments, while the committee was re-appointed for the purpose of making experiments on the transmission of sound under water—a line of inquiry suggested by us in our memorial to the President of the Board of Trade, June 18, 1863. Thirty pounds was placed at our disposal, and to this the Government Grant Committee of the Royal Society added 100l. The subject of the production of sound under water, and its transmission through that medium, had previously engaged the attention of Pro-

fessor Wheatstone, and the committee wished to be guided in their first trials by his experience. A long and serious illness unfortunately delayed the commencement of that gentleman's experiments, but the investigation has been fairly begun this summer. The results hitherto arrived at are instructive and promising, but they are not sufficiently precise to warrant their publication. The committee, therefore, only report progress.

*Concluding Report on the Distribution of the Organic Remains of the North Staffordshire Coal-field.* By Mr. W. Molyneux.—In this report it was stated as evidence of the satisfactory results of an extended or systematic course of paleontological research that, since the commencement of such inquiry, the ascertained generic forms of fishes found in this field had increased from nine to about thirty-five, representing upwards of seventy species; the mollusca exhibiting a proportionate increase, both generically and specifically. In the case of the Ganoid forms, the genus *Palæoniscus* was the more common fish, being found throughout the entire series of coal and ironstone beds, frequently in a beautiful state of preservation. *Platysomus* and *Cælacanthus* were scarcely inferior in point of numbers and distribution; but in some instances appeared as characteristic features of particular horizons. *Megalichthys*, *Rhizodus*, *Rhizodopsis*, *Holoptychius*, *Strepodus*, *Acanthodes*, *Gyrolepis*, *Acrolepis*, *Pygopterus*, *Diplopterus*, and others, were also forms well known in this field, though not of equal occurrence; and it appeared that, except in the case of a new genus of fishes, named by Professor Huxley *Cycloptychius*, found in the Deep Mine ironstone shales, no instance had come under notice of the confinement of one particular species to a distinct or isolated life-zone.

Of the Placoid order of fishes, the following were enumerated as found principally in ironstone shales: *Lyranthus*, *Ctenacanthus*, *Pleuracanthus*, *Orthacanthus*, *Leptacanthus*, *Onchus*, *Ctenodus*, *Orodus*, *Archodus*, *Petalodus*, *Pleurodus*, *Pæcilodus*, a tooth resembling *Cochliodus*, *Helodus*, *Ctenoptychius*, and others, including several forms of an interesting character as yet undetermined.

The more important points in this report, however, marked the utter severance of *Brachiopoda* and other marine forms from *Anthracosia*, and others to which it is becoming customary with geologists to ascribe a common origin. One case was pointed out as evidence bearing in a striking manner upon this question. In the stinking coal shales of the lowest measures there is immediately above the coal a thick band of *Aviculopectens*, succeeded by *Goniatis*, *Posidonia*, and *Orthoceras*, and lastly distinct from each by *Lingula*. These are followed by a bone-bed, containing detached parts of fishes, and above this bone-bed come great numbers of *Cytheropsis* and *Berychia*, with which is occasionally associated *Anthracosia*, but in no instance have the *Cytheropsis* or *Anthracosia* been found below this bone-bed, or the *Aviculopecten* above it; and this was also observable over the whole field. The two forms were never found in direct association. But this division in the mollusca was not borne out in the case of the fish or plants, the same species of *Palæoniscus*, *Platysomus*, and others, with the plants *Calamites* and *Lepidodendron*, being found common to both deposits. Upon the upper surface of every seam of coal, or band of ironstone, appears a thin film, as it were, of detached scales, and teeth of fishes, and other organic remains, showing that whatever may have been the conditions under which each coal seam was formed, it was immediately after its formation covered by water containing the ordinary forms of life of that period.

The important announcement was also made of the discovery of another bed containing marine shells in the Upper Measures of the field. Two years previously *Lingula*, *Discina*, *Productus*, *Spirifer*, *Naticopsis*, *Laxonema*, and others, were described as occurring in the shales of a thin unworked coal (Bay coal) belonging to the Upper Measures at Longton. Several feet below this *Discina* and *Lingula* were also met with in *Priorsfield* ironstone shales, and now it was found that shales lying a few feet above the *Gin* coal near Longton, belonging to the Upper Measures, contained frequently in remarkable numbers species of *Productus*, *Discina*, *Lingula*, *Spirifer*, *Aviculopecten*, *Goniatis*, *Ctenodonta*, *Axius*, *Naticopsis*, *Chenmitzia*, *Chonetes*, *Platyschisma*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Discites*, *Nautilus*, *Orthoceras*, &c. With regard to these deposits, it was interesting to know that many of the forms contained in them were largely found in the Lower Carboniferous rocks and millstone grits of North Staffordshire. The shells had been determined

by J. W. Salter, F.G.S., and the fish by Dr. Young, of the Geological Survey.

## Section A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

*On a New Method, introduced by Messrs. Siemens, for the Measurement of Electrical Resistances.* By Mr. R. Sabine.—The Messrs. Siemens introduced, in 1860, a differential galvanometer with two coils, one of which exerted two thousand times more deflective force upon the needle than the other. The cable and the measuring battery were inserted in the circuit of the larger helix, and a single element with a set of resistance coils in that of the less sensitive helix of the instrument. The resistance in the latter circuit was altered until the magnetic forces of the two currents upon the needle were equal and opposite, and the pointer rested over the zero line of the card. Only a slight calculation was required. It was subsequently considered desirable in measurements of insulation to dispense with mathematical reductions altogether. It depends upon the fact that to establish an equilibrium between the magnetic powers of two coils of a differential galvanometer, it is not absolutely necessary to alter the currents in either of the circuits; it may be attained by altering the relative distances of the coils from the needle. A pair of astatic needles are suspended by a fibre of unspun silk between about 10,000 turns of a long thin, well-insulated copper wire. Outside the case of the instrument is a horizontal metal stage, upon which a vertical coil of insulated copper wire is moved to and from the instrument by means of a micrometer screw. The theory of the method of this instrument and its use in testing cable resistances is this: Two galvanic currents circulate in the two coils—the stationary and the moveable—in opposite directions; and will oppose each other in their effects upon the needle, which will take up a position at an angle less than that which it would if the stronger coil were alone active. By altering the position of one of the coils a point is reached where the deflective force of one coil is made to exactly counterbalance the force of the other, and the needle returns to the zero. To measure the resistance of a cable with this instrument, then, nothing more is necessary than to put it in the circuit of the larger coil, and to vary, by means of the micrometer screw, the position of the moveable coil, until equilibrium is obtained. The distance is then read off, and a table prepared beforehand supplies the corresponding resistance in units.

*On the Laws of the Conduction of Heat in Bars.* By Principal Forbes.—The author had reported in 1852 on the progress he had then made, and he now came forward to explain what he had done since. Without reference to either the precise mathematical laws or physical laws on which such estimates had been based by different philosophers, he had sought to determine the loss of heat from a given iron bar by direct experiment, and without necessarily inquiring what the precise law is. His results could not be quite regarded as conclusive.—Mr. Fleming Jenkin suggested that as iron can seldom be procured pure, copper might be employed with greater advantage.

*On the Progress of the Map of the Moon.* By Mr. Birt.—Professor Phillips congratulated the Association on the progress which was being made in this special branch of study. It was very satisfactory to see before them a general diagram, on the scale, he supposed, recommended by the committee. The cost of telescopes of six inches in diameter is now moderate; and with such telescopes small objects could be observed on the moon's surface; as seen by them, Birmingham would be a considerable spot on the surface of the moon. He wished to suggest to members that there was a large field for special discovery in the moon. No one could have a higher idea than he had of Lord Rosse's instrument, but he confessed he was more satisfied with working with his own telescope, of the size he had previously named. There was, however, all the more credit due to Lord Rosse's observer, if he succeeded with his drawings, under the difficulties connected with so large an instrument.—Mr. W. R. Grove, speaking of the question of active volcanoes, or active changes upon the moon's surface, said it was hard to decide whether such changes were going on now. It seemed to him there was a probability there were some changes going on now, but by such slow degrees that they would appear extremely minute to an observer from the earth. As with the geology of the earth, so the history was written upon the moon of its own changes; but the difficulty was that they had not the same means to ascertain the changes which were going on. There was, however, a great deal of



room for observation, and he suggested that the most recently-formed regions of the moon should be more specially observed.

*On the Application of D'Alembert's Principle to the Rotation of a Rigid Mass.* By Professor Stevelly.

*On Differential Resolvents.* By Rev. R. Harley.  
*On a Method for Discovering Remainders in Arithmetical Division.* By Dr. Mansfield Ingleby.

*On Dual Arithmetic.* By Mr. O. Byrne.

*On some New Arrangements of the Poles in Magnets.* By Captain Selwyn.

#### Section B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

Mr. Ray Lankester, of Downing College, Cambridge, read a paper "On the Annelids Obtained by the Dredging Committee in Guernsey." The species obtained numbered seventy-seven. Of these, three, or perhaps four, were quite new; five were new to Britain, but previously known abroad, and two were doubtfully regarded as British. The new species were named and described. One form, a *Halosydna*, Mr. Lankester dedicated to his friend, Mr. Gwynn Jeffreys, by whose kindness he had been able to make these researches.

Professor Grube, who spoke in French, at the conclusion of the paper thanked Mr. Lankester, and expressed his regret that he could understand but little English.

*On Phosphatic Deposits recently Discovered in North Wales.* By Dr. Aug. Voelcker.—An extensive mine, containing several phosphatic minerals, was accidentally discovered early last year by Mr. Hope Jones, of Hooton, Cheshire, whilst he was searching for other minerals in the neighbourhood of Cwmgyngen, about sixteen miles from Oswestry. Mr. Hope Jones found the phosphatic mine to be continuous for more than a mile, and to come within twelve feet to the surface. It is not far from the clay slate and lead bearing district of Llangrynog. The strata (slaty shale) contain several beds of contemporaneous felspathic ash and scorie, and the usual fossils of the Llandillo series are found, but not in great numbers. The strata are vertical, and run east to west, or, more correctly speaking, fifteen degrees north of west (magnetic).

A true vein, or fissure containing vein deposit, partially metallic, divides two phosphatic deposits. One of them is nearly three yards in thickness, and embodies phosphatic limestone beds, containing from ten to upwards of thirty-five per cent. of phosphate of lime. The other, and more valuable deposit, is a yard and a-half thick, and consists of a black, graphitic shale, largely impregnated with phosphate of lime. This deposit is free from carbonate of lime, and much richer in phosphate of lime than the first-mentioned deposit. In specimens taken at a depth of about twelve feet from the surface, Dr. Voelcker found from 54 to 56 per cent. of phosphate of lime in this phosphatic shale. At a greater depth the shale becomes richer in phosphates, and, consequently, more valuable. In the deeper specimens the proportion of phosphate of lime amounted to 64½ per cent. This phosphatic mine is readily accessible, and naturally drainable to a depth of about 500 miles, and contains many hundred thousand, if not millions, of tons of valuable phosphatic minerals. The discovery of this extensive mine in England appears to be of great importance to the English agriculturist, who at the present time consumes annually many tons of phosphatic minerals in the shape of superphosphate and similar artificial manures.

*On Crystallized Melanconite and Tenorite.* By Professor Maskelyne.—The crystalline form of oxide of copper (cupric oxide) has been until now unknown. The cubic forms hitherto found at Copper Harbour, Lake Superior, seem to be pseudomorphs after cuprite (cuprous oxide). Tenorite, the light microscopic spangles of which are seen on rare Vesuvian lavas, is the only certainly known crystallized form of cupric oxide hitherto described. A technical description of the crystalline forms of these minerals, as obtained by experiments of the author, was also given.

Mr. White exhibited to the Section several photographs of the interior of the Great Pyramids, taken by means of the magnesium light, by Professor C. Piazza Smyth. We give in this place a notice of the results at which Professor Smyth states he has arrived: "1st. The interior of the Great Pyramid did not prove a good space for developing the excellencies of the magnesium light. The ventilating passages opened by Colonel Howard Vyse, in 1837, have been completely stopped up with stones and sand

by the Arabs. Hence the air in the interior of the Pyramid has no visible means of being changed or purified; and as the said interior is visited every day through six months in the year by numerous parties of visitors bearing candles, the oxygen is so deficient, and the carbonic acid gas so abundant, that my surprise is that the magnesium burnt at all. It did burn, but in a languid sort of way, and the smoke it threw off remained suspended in the motionless air for twenty hours or more, so that only one picture could be taken in twenty-four hours. If a second was attempted, the illuminated smoky air intervening between the camera and the object desired to be pictured was the only result on the photographic plate. 2nd. My object was not pictorial or artistic photography (of which I have, therefore, nothing to show), but the application of photography to certain disputed and special parts of the interior of the pyramid, for the sake of scientific examination and measurement; and these objects were obtained, notwithstanding all the drawbacks of the place, which really seemed combined to frustrate the merit of the light. 3rd. One example of success is presented in the granite coffer in the King's Chamber of the Great Pyramid. According to the theory of the late Mr. Taylor, that coffer was a primeval measure of capacity, from whence is derived the hereditary Anglo-Saxon wheat measure called the quarter, of which coffer it is the fourth part. Whilst, however, we know by Act of Parliament how many cubic inches are contained in four quarters English, there has been much doubt as to the cubical contents of the granite chest of the Pyramid. The measures of the French Academy in 1799 made it nearly 6,300 cubic inches greater than several English travellers had declared it to be, though they again by no means agreed with each other in subsidiary details. Now, however, by means of the magnesium light, we have a series of photographs of this coffer, with a system of measuring rods fastened about it,\* showing the size inside and the size outside; and finally, the cubical contents being summed up, prove that the remarkable granite vessel is a measure of capacity, equal with almost mathematical accuracy to four quarters English."

*On an Apparatus for the Determination of Ozone, and Experiments connected therewith.* By Mr. J. Smyth, jun.—The author exhibited a chart showing the ozone results for last year, together with the pressure and velocity of wind, amount of moisture present in the air, height of barometer, and other particulars. The most interesting feature of the chart was that which showed that a connexion between the amount of ozone and the force of the wind existed.

*On a Method of Estimating Carbonic Acid in the Air with Apparatus.* By Dr. Angus Smith.

*On the Properties of Parkesine, and its Application to the Arts, Manufactures, and Telegraphy.* By Mr. Owen Roland.

*On the Possibility of Manufacturing Neroli in the British Colonies.* By Dr. J. E. de Vry.

*On Silicium in Iron.* By Dr. T. Phipson.

#### Section C.—GEOLOGY.

*Observations on Certain Drifts and Ancient River Beds of Siluria and South Wales.* By Mr. Symonds.—The nearly total submergence of Siluria and Wales during the marine glacial period the author considered as proved by the position of marine shell-bearing drifts, containing large ice-worn erratics, upon mountain platforms in North Wales. These drifts have been found in several localities at the height of nearly 2,000 feet above the sea. The conclusions arrived at by Sir Charles Lyell, Professor Ramsay, and others, are well known, and they all tend to prove that large portions of Wales and Siluria were submerged during a period of the glacial epoch, which may be denominated as the *glacial marine* period. If this was the history as regards North Wales, Mr. Symonds contended that it applies also to South Wales, almost the whole of which he believes to have been submerged during this glacial marine period. Accompanied by his friend, the Rev. Jas. Hughes, he had crossed the hill of Craig Turch this summer, where the river Cothi rises, half-way between Llandovery and Tregarron, among the wildest scenery of South Wales. Here he observed large erratic rocks resting on drift similar in position to those of the Maenbras below Snowdon; and he believed these erratics to have been transported from afar by

\* The application of the measuring rods was a happy idea worked out by Mr. Joseph Sidebottom, of Manchester. He supplied Professor Piazza Smyth with some large slices of an old organ pipe of Queen Anne's time, as the most unexceptionable stuff—thoroughly seasoned wood wherewith to make trustworthy scales.

ice rafts floating over a glacial sea. The hill platform of Craig Turch, like that of Moel Tryfaen, and the Snowdon country, had been elevated in the course of ages to its present height. In the accumulation of the marine drifts of the Snowdon country there could be no doubt about their origin, for they contain numerous sea-shells, and many striated, polished, erratic blocks, which must have been dropped into them by floating ice. The author thinks some of the more elevated mountain platform drifts of South Wales must be attributed to the same origin—viz., a glacial marine origin; but, while believing that there are unmistakable proofs throughout Siluria of long periods of submergence and of gradual elevation, as proved by the position of marine boulder-bearing drifts at different elevations, the author maintained that the effects of land-ice and snow in transporting great masses of local rocks to long distances had not been sufficiently observed. He always suspected the ice-raft or ice-berg theory when applied to the transportation of any erratic which he did not see covered up and lying in stratified marine deposits of sand and gravel, like those on Moel Tryfaen. He had observed immense deposits of transported rocks so peculiarly local that it seemed impossible to suppose they could have been left by ice-bergs or rafts. No geologist could explore the valleys of the Wye, Severn, Usk, Towy, Tivy, Cothi, Rheidol, Yswyth, Teme, and Lugg, without observing that the heads of those valleys were at one time filled with unstratified boulder clay or till, and that through this till the rivers have excavated their channels. This till is entirely unlike the stratified boulder-bearing silts of marine origin. The boulders contained in this till are all local, are frequently elevated above all signs of even the most ancient river action, have never been acted upon by water action of any kind, and, though belonging to rocks *in situ* in the district, have been carried across particular districts and down particular hills; while as regards the erratics borne by icebergs they are mingled and heterogeneous. On many hills in Wales you observe boulders of entirely local origin studding hill sides and resting on rocks to which they do not belong, but they have a local distribution, and have been derived from a local centre. He had observed also that in numerous instances the transported rocks never crossed a valley, as in the case of Dean Forest, where masses of millstone grit and mountain limestone are found on one side of the valley, but not one can be found on the hills across the Wye. If these boulders had been moved by iceberg agency it was impossible to understand how the ice rafts moved so peculiarly as always to adapt themselves to the rocks *in situ* on the hills, and did not sometimes depart from one direction and strand large masses somewhere out of the line of the existing valleys and the lines of the hill slopes. The whole tendency of Mr. Symonds's paper was to show that since the elevation of the land into its present condition glacial phenomena were continued long after that elevation, and that although there are evidences of marine glacial action, those evidences have been much obliterated and destroyed by the long-continued and later effect of land-ice and snow. He attributed the transportation of the masses of subangular gravel, which contains large erratics from the Malvern range, and are distributed in patches on the Hanley and Castle Morton plains, to the effect of a mass of frozen snow and ice which in former days stretched from the Malverns down to the plains. The ancient river terraces of Siluria are well marked, and stand out in some instances at a height of 1,000 feet above the existing river channels. In Worcestershire it is difficult to make out where the marine conditions ended and the river conditions commenced. The section at Pull Court, opened up by the funds of the Malvern Field Club, he thought contained subfossil marine shells. These evidences broke down under the investigations of Mr. Gwynn Jeffreys. The specimens were all worn secondary fossils; so whether those high-level drifts were marine or freshwater remains yet to be proved.

*The Buckler-head Fish.*—Mr. Ray Lankester, of Downing College, Cambridge, read a paper "On the British Species of Cephalaspis and the Scotch Pteraspis." He stated that he had acquired a very large mass of evidence by the assistance of various friends, particularly Mr. Powrie, the laird of Reswollie, Forfarshire. From these specimens he was able to determine that there were only four British species of Cephalaspis, and they were *C. Lyellii*, of Agassiz, confined to Scotland and perhaps the



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passage-beds of Herefordshire (*C. Ornatus*); *C. Murchisoni*, of Egerton, that common in the cornstones, which was a distinct and unnamed species; *C. Asterolepis*, of Dr. Harley, a well-marked form, found in the cornstones; and *C. Salweyi*, of Egerton, also very well characterized. Mr. Lankester exhibited some beautiful specimens of these fish, and also drew attention to a species of Scotch buckler-head, known as the *Pteraspis Mitchellii*, which was a very distinct form.—Professor Harkness, in tendering the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Lankester, stated that they would all look forward with interest to the publication of a monograph on these fishes, in which Mr. Lankester was occupied, with Mr. Powrie.

## Section G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

*On the Manufacture of Cast Steel; its Progress and Employment as a Substitute for Wrought Iron.* By Mr. H. Bessemer.—This important paper, which will be printed in *extenso* in the annual volume, opened with a review of the inventions which had finally resulted in the establishment of "Bessemer" ironworks throughout the country. It pointed out at some length how the disadvantage of the old fixed converting vessel was remedied and other improvements introduced. In 1839 the trade of Sheffield received an enormous impulse from the invention of Josiah Heath, who patented in this country the employment of metallic manganese, or, as he called it, "carburet of manganese;" the addition of a small quantity of this metal, say from half to one per cent., rendered the inferior coke-made irons of this country available for making cast-steel. It removed from these inferior qualities of iron their red shortness, and conferred on the cast-steel so made the property of welding and working soundly under the hammer. Mr. Heath, supposing himself secure in his patent, told his licensees that if they put oxide of manganese and coal-tar or other carbonaceous matter into their crucibles along with the blister steel it would do as well and be much cheaper than the carburet of manganese he was selling them; in effect it was the same thing, for before the steel was melted the carbon present reduced the oxide of manganese to the metallic state, so that the patent carburet of manganese was formed in the crucible in readiness to unite with the steel as soon as it became perfectly fused. But the law decided that this was not Heath's patent, and so the good people of Sheffield, after many years of litigation, were allowed to use it without remuneration to the inventor. Manganese had now been used for many years in every cast-steel works in Europe. It mattered not how cast-steel was made, since manganese added to it necessarily produced the same beneficial changes. No one appreciates the fact better than the unfortunate Mr. Heath, as evidenced by his patent of 1839, in which he declared that his invention consisted in the use of "carburet of manganese in any process whereby iron is converted into cast-steel." Had Heath seen in his own day the Bessemer process in operation he could not have said more. With this patent of Heath's expired, and become public property, coupled with the universal addition of manganese and carbon to cast-steel, it would naturally be supposed that the author, in common with the rest of mankind, would have been allowed to share the benefit which Heath's invention had conferred on the whole community, but it was not so. The reading of the author's paper on the subject, at Cheltenham, in 1856, led to great expectations as to the value of the new process, and licences to manufacture malleable iron, under the patent, were purchased by ironmasters, to the extent of 25,000*l.* in less than twenty-five days from the reading of the Cheltenham paper. Great excitement existed at the moment in the iron trade, and many persons seemed to covet a share in an invention that promised so much. There was consequently a general rush to the Patent-office. Some of the gentlemen who applied even repatented some of the writer's own patents, while others patented things in daily use, in order that they might be considered new, when added to the products of the new process. The paper described the features of the numerous patents applied for within six weeks of the reading of the paper at Cheltenham, and remarked that if that long series of patents could have been sustained in law, it would have been utterly impossible for the author to have employed manganese with steel made by his process, although it was considered by the trade to be impossible to make steel from coke-made iron without it. Soon after the reading of the Cheltenham paper, several rough trials of the

Bessemer process were made privately, by persons in the iron trade, and defects discovered which were supposed by practical men to be perfectly fatal to the invention. The press then spoke of the utter impracticability of the process, and of regrets that the high expectations originally formed were so fallacious; but the storm gradually subsided, and the process and its author were soon entirely forgotten. Imperfections in the process there certainly were, but the author had had the most irrefragable proof of the correctness of the theory on which his invention was based, and also that the reasoning on which it was so utterly condemned by the trade was in itself wholly fallacious. He therefore decided not to argue the question against a hundred pens, but to energetically prosecute his experiments, and to remain silent until he could bring the process to a commercial success. When, at the expiration of three years of incessant labour on the part of himself and his partner, Mr. Longsdon, and an expenditure of more than 10,000*l.*, the process was again brought before the public, not the slightest interest was manifested by the trade. This was discouraging, and one of two things became imperative; either the invention must be abandoned, or the writer must become a steel manufacturer. The latter alternative was unhesitatingly accepted, and Messrs. Henry Bessemer and Co. determined to erect a steel works at Sheffield, in the very heart of the stronghold of steel making. At these works the process had ever since been successfully carried on; it had become a school where dozens of practical steel-makers received their first lessons in the new art, and was the germ from which the process had spread into every state in Europe, as well as to India and America. By the time the new works at Sheffield had got into practical operation, the invention had sunk so low in public estimation, that it was not thought worth paying the 50*l.* due at the expiration of three years on Mr. Mushet's large batch of manganese patents. They were consequently allowed to lapse, and become public property. The author had therefore used without scruple any of the numerous patents for manganese without feeling an overwhelming sense of obligation to the patentee. At the suggestion of the author, works for the production of manganese and alloys were erected by Mr. Henderson at Glasgow, who now made a very pure alloy of iron and manganese, containing from 25 to 30 per cent. of the latter metal, and possessing many advantages over Spiegel Eisen, which it would doubtless replace. (Specimens of iron manufactured by this process and afterwards bent and tested in every way were exhibited.) The paper proceeded to notice some of the more important applications of steel as a substitute for wrought iron. In no case, it was pointed out, was this change of material more important than in the construction of ships, for in no instance were strength and lightness more essential. Bessemer cast-steel ship-plates were then described, and their advantages illustrated by facts and statistics. The advantages had not escaped the attention of Mr. Reid, the Constructor of the Navy, and they should doubtless soon have substantial proof of what might be effected by the employment of steel in the construction of ships of iron. The application of steel to projectiles was next considered. Next its uses for railway purposes, such as the manufacture of engine cranks, axles, tires of wheels, and even rails. The paper described successful experiments which had been made in the use of cast-steel for these purposes. The paper concluded by stating that cast-steel was now being used as a substitute for iron to a great and rapidly-increasing extent. There were now seventeen extensive Bessemer steel works in Great Britain. There were at present erected and in course of erection in England no less than sixty converting vessels, each capable of producing from three to ten tons at a single charge. When in regular operation, those vessels were capable of producing fully 6,000 tons of steel weekly, or equal to fifteen times the entire production of cast-steel in Great Britain before the introduction of the Bessemer process. The average selling price of this steel is at least 20*l.* per ton below the average price at which cast steel was sold at the period mentioned. With the present means of production, therefore, a saving of no less than 6,240,000*l.* per annum might be effected in Great Britain alone, even in the present infant state of the steel manufacture. In the discussion which followed, in reply to Mr. Bramwell, Mr. Bessemer said they had proof that they could produce malleable iron, but at the same time the bulk of iron ores were

so impregnated with phosphorus and sulphur that it was extremely difficult. They, however, were now using hematite ore at the rate of 4,000 tons weekly. As regards waste, taking the average of the last 10,000 tons made, he found that there was 12½ per cent. difference between the weight of pig-iron put into the furnace and the cast-steel ingots obtained. But from this should be deducted 5 per cent. of impurities, and 5 per cent. the usual waste of pig-iron in melting, so that there was only 2½ per cent. of iron wasted in the process.—Mr. Lloyd said, as a practical ironmaster, he could bear testimony to the value of Mr. Bessemer's process. He had tried it for three years, and had accomplished all that Mr. Bessemer had stated.—Dr. Fairbairn said there could be no doubt that a great change would sooner or later take place in the manufacture of iron. Hitherto the great difficulty in the manufacture of steel had been want of uniformity. If Mr. Bessemer by his process could always secure uniformity in the quality of his manufacture, the probability was that steel would take the place of wrought iron in all large works, not only on account of its greater brightness, but of its increased strength.—Dr. Price stated that the introduction of the sulphur was due in a great measure to the fuel employed; and as it has been proved by careful research that all the phosphoric acid in the materials melted at English works was reduced to phosphorus, which combined with the iron, it would be of great value to the ironmaster if Mr. Bessemer could state what was the maximum amount of phosphorus that pig-iron might contain to be available for conversion by his process, as it could then be predetermined whether the iron would suit for this purpose.—Mr. Bessemer replied, 0.1 per cent. of phosphorus might be present in the pig.—Mr. E. A. Cowper pointed out that by the use of Siemens's furnaces the introduction of sulphur was avoided.—The Mayor (Mr. Wiggan) said he regarded the process of Mr. Bessemer as one of the greatest improvements of modern times. He asked Mr. Bessemer if his process could be adopted to the refining of copper and other metals, which was only a system of getting rid of the sulphur and other impurities.—Mr. Bramwell asked Mr. Bessemer if he had succeeded in making steel from Staffordshire iron.—Mr. Bessemer said he had not experimented with Staffordshire ores, simply because they did not think that they could produce a metal fitted for the market.—Mr. Le Neve Foster called attention to a paper by Dr. Phipson, in which the author had raised the question how far the injury in the manufacture was due to phosphorus and sulphur, and whether it was not due to silicon in certain forms.—Mr. Abel said the Chemical Section had thought the subject of so much importance that they had resolved to institute a series of strictly scientific experiments for the purpose of ascertaining what influence each element in minute quantities had on the quality of the metal when produced. Mr. Siemens explained that his gas furnaces did not impart, but abstracted sulphur from the metal. In some flint-glass works in France, where they used a large quantity of lead, which was formerly fused in close crucibles, they had now open crucibles, which they had adopted since using his gas furnace.—Mr. Bessemer thought that gas would not impregnate iron with sulphur any more than wood charcoal.—The President congratulated Mr. Bessemer on the success which had attended his long-continued and persevering labours, and thanked him for the valuable paper he had read. He believed that when Mr. Bessemer had completed his labours the results would be beneficial to the nation, as well as to Mr. Bessemer himself.

## SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

## GLACIAL SUBMERGENCE.

I WILL leave Mr. Croll to settle with the mathematicians the question of a secular change in the axis of the earth, and of the consequential transference of the Southern Ocean to the Northern hemisphere, in the form of ice, during the next 10,000 years; and confine myself to the geological part of the question.

Mr. Croll's original assertion was, that we ought, upon his theory, to have elevation of the land during the warm periods, and submergence during the cold; and this he assumed was in accordance with geological facts. In opposition to this, I pointed out that his own authority (Mr. Jamieson) regarded the first stage of the glaciation of Scotland as terrestrial. He now shifts his ground, and, admitting this, endea-



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vours to avoid that difficulty by asserting that the land, although not submerged, was below the sea-level. When it has been established by geological evidence that the incoming of the glacial conditions was accompanied by a general submergence of other countries, it may be legitimate to endeavour by that hypothesis to reconcile with such a fact the terrestrial glaciation of Scotland; but this has not yet been done, and until it has, we have no pretence for assuming that Scotland was during this time below the sea-level.

Mr. Croll, after referring to my denial that "we have yet evidence of any general submergence at the incoming of the glacial period, far less of repeated oscillations of submergence and emergence," says that "I am, no doubt, aware that my opinion on this point is at variance with that of geologists in general;" and he quotes Sir Charles Lyell's description of the Cromer deposit as expressing the general opinion of geologists on this point. Now, with respect to the belief in the commencement of the glacial period by a general submergence, Mr. Croll should be aware that, however treatise-writers may generalize, those of the English geologists who are best acquainted with the drift beds have hitherto entertained the opinion that our knowledge of these beds is extremely imperfect, and that an immense amount of work would have to be done before we could arrive at accurate ideas upon the subject in general. That my "opinion," however, of the actual position of the entire drift which is in section on the Cromer coast is at variance with what has been that of geologists generally, and of Sir Charles Lyell in particular, is true enough. Within my recollection the Bracklesham and Barton beds were supposed by geologists generally to be identical with the London clay; and it was not until Mr. Prestwich demonstrated, by the labour of years, that they belonged to a superior series, that this opinion was abandoned. Similarly, I have arrived at the conclusion that the wide-spread boulder clay of England is wholly distinct from the older, and but partially developed, drift of the Cromer coast. That conclusion was arrived at by the minute examination of more than 8,000 square miles of the eastern portion of England, and the grounds for it were submitted to geologists in a detailed map of the drift beds over the whole of that area, with copious sections. It was thus that I acquired the opinion which induces me to deny, as I do, "that we have yet evidence of any general submergence at the incoming of the glacial period, far less of repeated oscillations of submergence and emergence." When it has been shown that this map and sections are erroneous, then, but not until then, will I admit that my opinion as to these beds is at variance with that of geologists generally. Mr. Croll will, however, readily see that if it should happen that my views of these beds are well founded, my apprehension of this generation not being in possession of evidence to enable it to judge whether Europe and North America were glaciated as land or under water, must have foundation too; since, if it has taken thirty years to arrive at the structure of the glacial beds of less than a fourth of England, how long a day may it not be before the structure of the drifts over so vast an area as these two continents is arrived at?

Mr. Croll, like M. Adhemar, is asking the geologists to make great admissions, and both these gentlemen should therefore come before them with a theory which is *prima facie* consistent with observed facts. It is obvious that any secular change in climate, due either to the tropical or the sidereal revolution of the major axis of the earth's orbit, or to the combination of the two, must have been in operation during the periods anterior to the glacial, as well as during that period itself. Now, although I have endeavoured to show that in the East of England four oscillations of climate have occurred since the incidence of the glacial epoch—viz., first, the extreme cold of the Cromer drift, when the country, except a part of Norfolk, was land; second, the ameliorated climate of the sand and gravel series, which overlies that drift unconformably, and partially underlies the boulder clay; third, the return of cold with the extensive submergence which introduced the wide-spread formation of boulder clay; and fourth, the return to sand and gravel conditions, with the elevation and denudation of that clay, and the introduction of the post-glacial series—yet the oscillations of climate during the tertiary period begin, as well as end, with these; for in the case of the lower tertiaries, which, for a thickness of near 2,000 feet, repose on the chalk in the Isle of Wight, we have, at least from the London

clay upwards, the evidence of abundant organic remains, which, although they undergo during the accumulation of this thickness a great though gradual change in species, indicate no oscillation of climate; and although it is rash to assign any definite time to the accumulation of deposits, we may pretty safely affirm, from the known insignificant change in specific life since the commencement of the glacial epoch, that this great thickness of formation and gradual change of species was not accomplished within the 10,000 years of Mr. Croll, or even the far longer period of the sidereal revolution of the major axis of the earth's orbit.

SEARLES V. WOOD, JUN.

## OZONE AND ANTOZONE.

Stratford-on-Avon, Oct. 11, 1865.

MR. ALLNATT must not be angry because he was mistaken about Schönbein's supposed discovery relative to antozone, and it is hardly fair to accuse Mr. Roscoe of "having edged himself into close proximity to the great Schönbein." The fact of the flying rumour having been "credited by thousands of Englishmen" proves nothing. It is quite possible to persuade thousands of Englishmen to believe anything. A little caution on Mr. Allnatt's part would have prevented his being deceived. Since the rumour seems to have had a wide circulation, it may be worth while to see upon what authority it was based. It originated in a letter to the *Mechanics' Magazine* for March last. The communication was signed with an unknown name, and its general appearance was suspicious enough. The *Chemical News* for the following week embodied the letter in a paragraph beginning with the inevitable "It is said," without giving any authority. The *Mechanics' Magazine* reprinted the paragraph in its "Miscellanea," evidently unaware of what had previously appeared in its own columns.

It is but just to say that the *Chemical News* eventually contradicted the rumour; but had it been candid enough to publish its authority in the first instance, the report would probably not have had so large a circulation. As it is, that journal has had the misfortune not only to be "sold" itself, but also in its turn to deceive Mr. Allnatt and his "thousands of Englishmen." With regard to Meissner's asserted discovery, it is perfectly true, as stated by Mr. Allnatt in his letter to THE READER of September 23, that we have had no conclusive evidence that he has not succeeded, nor are we likely to have. Negative evidence—proverbially difficult to obtain—would be almost impossible on such a point as this. I believe, however, that his experiments have been repeated by von Babo, but with unsatisfactory results. I would refer Mr. Allnatt to the article "Oxygen" in Watt's "Dictionary of Chemistry." He will find there a short notice of Meissner's labours. I am writing away from my books, and will not therefore enter into any details.

RICHARD B. PROSSER.

## ARNOTT'S PHYSICS.

London, Oct. 18, 1865.

THE reviewer of "Dr. Arnott's Natural Philosophy" remarks that "Dr. Arnott's theoretical conceptions are sadly out of date," and instances his speaking of "electric matter" and of the matter of lightning lying concealed in every common substance; "the reviewer apparently considering electricity as a 'form of force,' while Dr. Arnott evidently looks upon it as an 'entity.' Is there any proof that it is a form of force? Until this is clearly shown to be the case, Dr. Arnott is evidently entitled to view it as something having a substantive existence. And there are some reasons for doing so, for many phenomena can be explained upon such an hypothesis, which cannot be explained if we look upon it as merely a force which has constrained the particles of a body to assume a certain position; take, for instance, transference. The electricity accumulated upon a conducting body will pass to a similar body, when brought near to it, without contact taking place. In what condition is the electricity in its passage from one to the other, if it be not an entity or something which is capable of passing across the space intervening between the two?"

LECTOR.

## REPORTS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, MANCHESTER.—October 3.—Edward Schunck, F.R.S., &c., Vice-President, in the chair.

Dr. Roscoe exhibited an enlarged photograph of the moon, twenty-one inches in diameter,

taken by Mr. L. M. Rutherford, of New York, on the 6th of March last. Mr. Brothers, Mr. Vernon, and other members, pronounced it to be the best lunar photograph they had seen, and decidedly superior to any yet produced in this country.

A paper was read "On the Internal Heat of the Earth as a Source of Motive Power," by Mr. George Greaves, M.R.C.S.

The author inquired whether the agency which will one day prevent the continued supply of fossil fuel might not be made the means of rendering that supply unnecessary—whether, in short, the internal heat of the earth might not to some extent be utilized. One or two modes of doing this had presented themselves to his mind; as, for instance, the direct production of steam power, by bringing a supply of water from the surface in contact with the heated strata by means of artesian borings, or otherwise.

Photographical Section.—October 5.—J. P. Joule, LL.D., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Section, in the chair.

Messrs. Coote and Rogerson exhibited a series of very fine pantoscopic photographs of scenes in Switzerland, taken by M. Adolphe Braun, of Dornach. Each picture was about twenty-one inches in length, and the angle of view was stated to be one hundred and twenty degrees.

Mr. A. Brothers, F.R.A.S., exhibited an interesting series of photographs, taken during the eclipse of the moon, on the evening of Wednesday, October 4. Commencing at 8.45, when the moon was nearly full, the negatives, twenty in number, were taken at intervals of about twelve minutes until 12.45, and they show the progress of the eclipse throughout. The effect of the penumbral shadow of the earth is distinctly visible on the negative taken at 9.15, and also on the one taken at 12.32. An attempt was made during the middle of the eclipse to obtain the photographic image of the entire surface of the moon, but it was found that the portion covered by the earth's shadow had no effect on the plate after an exposure of fifteen seconds, although distinctly visible in the telescope. It was noticed that the southern limb of the moon showed the copper-coloured tint often seen during total lunar eclipses, and to this cause may be attributed the non-actinic effect on the sensitized plate. An exposure of about one or two tenths of a second gave the fully illuminated surface of the moon perfectly, but the parts covered by the penumbra were not defined, while an exposure of three seconds gave the outline of the earth's shadow with great distinctness, and an exposure of two seconds brought out some of the detail within the penumbra. Some of the negatives were obtained almost instantaneously.

The telescope with which these pictures of the moon were taken is an equatorial of five inches aperture and six feet focal length, driven by clock-work. This telescope gives the image of the moon about  $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of an inch in diameter, but by using a Barlow's lens this size is increased to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and with this addition the eighteenth negative of the series was obtained in two seconds.

Dr. Joule, F.R.S., exhibited and explained the construction of a camera which he had contrived for outdoor work without a tent.

LONDON MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Oct. 16, 1865.—At University College, Professor De Morgan, president, in the chair.

The President in opening the meeting alluded to the loss sustained by the Society on the recent death of two of its members. Mr. Gompertz was well known as the discoverer of the law of vitality, that the vital powers upon the average lose equal proportions in equal times. Mr. Purkiss, though not known to the mathematical world by any published work, had even at an early age won a great reputation and raised high expectations, which were now frustrated by his melancholy death. The following papers were then read: "On the Transformation of Plane Curves," by Professor Cayley.—"A Chapter in Modern Geometry," by Mr. Greer. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Mr. Thomas Corrie, M.A.; Mr. J. H. Cotterill, M.A.; Mr. W. Crofton, B.A.; Mr. S. Fenwick, F.R.A.S.; Mr. T. Cotterill, M.A.; Mr. J. Finlaison; Rev. Robert Harley, F.R.S.; Mr. F. S. Haydon; Mr. P. J. Hensley, M.A.; Dr. Ingleby, M.A., LL.D.; Mr. F. C. Matthews, B.A.; Mr. W. H. Miller, B.A.; Mr. W. Raester; Mr. C. R. Rippin, M.A.; Mr. R. Tucker; Rev. J. F. Twisden, M.A.; Professor H. J. S. Smith, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford; Mr. J. M. Wilson, M.A.; Mr. J. J. Walker; Mr. W. Wren, M.A.



21 OCTOBER, 1865.

## ART.

## THE MINIATURES AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

AS the Miniature Exhibition at South Kensington Museum closes on the 31st of the present month, those who have not seen it should do so at once. A collection of such historical interest has never before been got together; its arrangement is, however, very unsatisfactory. There is, in fact, no arrangement at all. It was found that the owners of many of the best and most important miniatures were most reluctant to have the series they contributed separated. Many of these series extend from the time of Elizabeth to the present day, forming complete records, perhaps, of noble families of historical importance. Many, again, are arranged in cases or frames in such a manner that to separate them would have been not only distasteful to their owners, but impossible. The art student may regret that pride of family should have proved an insuperable obstacle to the systematic arrangement of the miniatures; but he ought not to forget that but for that pride there would never have been any miniatures to arrange.

It would, however, have been easy enough out of the contributions that were free from any of the restrictions we have mentioned to have formed a chronological series which would have put the whole art and history of miniature painting before us at a glance. To get a tolerably clear notion of the successive phases of the art out of the chaos of the present arrangement entails an amount of labour, patience, and walking about almost incredible.

Minute paintings have probably existed at every period, and a few early works may be found in this collection, but they are not of much importance. Perhaps the most interesting are the portraits of Sir John Hatton and his Mother, No. 950—severe, almost grim, but reminding us of the celebrated Van Eyck in the National Gallery.

*Holbein*, 1498—1543, may be called the father of miniature painting; and he carried it to such perfection, that in many of its best qualities he is still unsurpassed. There are in his works the characteristics of an early period; they are, to a certain extent, flat, meagre, and dry, and his backgrounds are almost invariably a cold opaque blue. But, notwithstanding these defects, there is a limpid and lifelike brilliancy about his heads that is perfectly startling; their finish has never been excelled, and their want of shadow seems rather the result of an equally diffused light than of feebleness in the drawing; so that they have less of the hardness so invariably found in early paintings. No. 2,093 is a marvellous portrait, and No. 2,627 will repay the most minute examination. There is a gravity, a simplicity, and freedom from affectation both in the expression and painting, that would make some of the works even of Cooper look vulgar by the side of it.

*Nicholas Hilliard*, 1547—1619, generally hard and barbaric in his finish, occasionally approaches Holbein, as in No. 306, a portrait of Nicholas Harbon, Ambassador in Constantinople, in which the features are exquisitely modelled, and have the clearness and brilliancy of his great predecessor.

*Isaac Oliver*, 1556—1617, is well represented here. Perhaps his most remarkable work is No. 1,653, a full-length portrait of Richard, third Earl of Dorset, owner of Knowle House, Kent. In this the dress, curtains, carpet, &c., are all most minutely elaborated, but there is a hardness, monotony, and want of roundness and force, that is behind the time; the blue draperies in particular are heavy in colour. It is a very remarkable fact, and shows the force of tradition, that all the miniature painters, down to the time of Cooper, and even beyond that date, continued to paint the shadows of blue draperies in a tint only slightly darker than the lights. No. 1,640, Henry Earl of Southampton, painted in the same year as the last, 1616, is not only more minutely finished, but is quite free from its defects. No. 1,648, Dr. Donne, is a very beautifully-painted head, and is also very superior to the first. Nos. 2,168-9, were very remarkable portraits of the beautiful Lady Arabella Stuart.

*Peter Oliver*, 1601—1660, emerged from the dry and meagre style of his father; and though his works were equally finished, they had a roundness and softness that Isaac seldom approached. No. 2,209 can hardly be exceeded. In No. 2,166, Lady Venetia Digby, will be found the same crude blue drapery we before noticed, and there is a general heaviness and coldness that makes this very interesting work of the "Sleep of Death" far from agreeable.

The style of *Hoskins* (temp. Charles I.) partakes of the character of the works of Hilliard. No. 311, Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, is rather pale, owing to the carnations having faded, but it is beautifully modelled. No. 2,089, a lady in a ruff and jewelled dress, though totally wanting in roundness, is a highly-finished example of his style.

*Samuel Cooper*, 1609—1672, the greatest of all miniature painters, is not so simple and severe as Holbein, but he would not have been true to his age if he had been so. Nothing can exceed the expression of his heads. If there is courtly grace about Vandyke, there is at times a solemn dignity about Cooper almost worthy of the dead. His female heads are lady-like, and free from the simper and affectation of later works. We can only enumerate a few of his best works. Nos. 476 and 373, both of Cromwell, are perhaps at once the most thoughtful, dignified, and interesting miniatures in the room. No. 347, Elizabeth Claypole, and No. 497, Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle, are good examples of his female heads. No. 1,625, Nell Gwynne, is naked, cold, and unworthy of Cooper. No. 760, William Lenthall, is an admirable head of an old man, and reminds us in some respects of the Gevartino in the National Gallery. There are also two large miniatures, one of Charles II., No. 274, heavy in the features, and heavy also in the draperies; and No. 2,092, Lord Shaftesbury, which in style, expression, and action of the hands, is evidently an imitation of Vandyke. We ought not to pass over a very solemn portrait in chalk, No. 2,894.

There are also two very good drawings by *Mrs. Maria Beale* of her two sons, Nos. 1,897-8.

We now come to the famous enamels of *Petitot*, 1607—1691, of which there are here a profusion. Their minute size and extraordinary finish, and the beauty of their surface, will always command a host of admirers. They are admirably adapted for the tops of snuffboxes, but in the great qualities of art they are perhaps more deficient than any other works in the room. His mouth (for he never painted more than one) has a pretty simper, and his eye a voluptuous leer; there is a slight attempt at variety about his noses, but to give the form of the eyebrow or forehead seemed entirely beyond the power of this fashionable artist. This feebleness of drawing has been excused by the difficulty of the process, and by the blending and softening of the tints in the fire, but we do not find this total absence of force and character either in the early works of Limoges or in the later enamels of Bone. The want of variety and character has also been attributed to the enervating effects of the luxurious court of Louis XIV.; but no amount of luxury could make such fools of all the men, and reduce all the women to insipid, simpering dolls. Mr. John Jones sends a whole case full of these pretty works, and certainly, as lockets, they are very pretty. As the faces are all precisely the same, it is useless to mention one more than another.

The enamels of *Hone*, R.A., 1730—1784, particularly his female heads, which have a very pretty and animated expression, Nos. 213, 1,937, are worthy of mention; but his portrait of himself, No. 1,940, is not only heavy and red in colour, but is exceedingly vulgar.

The enamels of *Hurter*, 1734, remind us of the paintings on German students' pipes; but those of *Bone*, R.A., 1755—1834, particularly his copies of Vandyke, Nos. 2,375—9, are exceedingly fine specimens of the art of enamel painting.

*Cosway*, R.A., 1741—1821, takes the highest rank; his miniatures are quiet and harmonious in colour, free in touch, dexterous and effective, but they are all executed to one pattern; the backgrounds are a pale Antwerp blue, broken with grey clouds, the dress and powdered hair are all made out with the same broken tints of grey. The colour is reserved for the cheeks and the force for the eyes, which shine with an unnatural brilliancy. Nos. 2,131—2,136 are most interesting miniatures of Mrs. Fitzherbert and George IV., and are good specimens of his style; but the miniatures of this period have entirely lost the gravity and minute finish of the earlier works.

*Ozias Humphrey*, 1742—1800, imitate in some measure the style of Sir Joshua, but in colour they remind us perhaps more of Jackson.

*Engleheart*, 1754—1812, is inclined to be a little yellow and leathery in his colour, but his drawing is forcible and effective. No. 658, Earl of Beauchamp, is a good example.

The works of *John Smart* are very careful, quiet, and refined. A portrait of an Old Lady, No. 153, is particularly happy. We have no space to notice the works of the modern school,

but we cannot refrain from mentioning No. 2,293, the children of E. M. Ward, by *Sir W. Ross*, in which the portrait of the boy, with a strawberry in his hand, is so simple, natural, and so beautiful in colour, that it would not be possible to exceed it. And No. 2,211, a daughter of Lord Fielding, by *Miss Dixon*, is, perhaps, altogether the most charming little face, and makes the most beautiful locket in the whole exhibition. The historical interest of miniatures enormously preponderates over their artistic merit. If we except those of Cooper, there are hardly any that can for a moment rank with the works of the great masters, and even Cooper's show but little feeling for colour; they are leaden instead of pearly. Compare, for instance, No. 1,790, the portrait of Ann, daughter of Charles I., by Vandyke, with even the best of Cooper's works. How infinitely finer it is in all the qualities of art, how beautiful are the greys, how real the flesh, and how charming the child-like expression! It is the fashion to call exquisite little paintings "gems;" this little portrait ought *par excellence* to be called "the pearl." The few works here by artists of eminence totally eclipse the miniatures in feeling, for the colour-force and truth of nature. No. 2,604, Margarita Gonzaga, by Paul Veronese, though hardly Venetian in method, shows a roundness and pearliness we look for in vain among the miniaturists. Sebastian Piombo, No. 1,418, Giorgione, No. 865, and Zuccherro, Nos. 915-16 and 1,554, Jansen, No. 1,155, Poelenberg, and Ruysdael, all show a knowledge and power never even approached by them. A hope has been expressed that this collection may revive the art of miniature painting. This hope is vain. Only a very first-rate artist could compete with photography; and if he could spring suddenly into the zenith of his power, he would probably succeed; but in miniature painting, as in everything else, great men are the head and flower of a large crop of inferior growth, and photography does not leave the smallest margin on which this could subsist. Besides, there is no reason why an artist of any power or feeling should devote himself to painting in little. There is plenty of work for him in less crowded walks; and though we may regret the exquisite finish and grace of the old miniatures, and though photography may not in some respects be able to supply their loss, in others it far outweighs them. What would we not give, if, in the place of the miniatures on the walls of South Kensington, there were photographs, absolutely true images of all the great men, the beautiful women, the kings, queens, nobles, poets, and statesmen that dwell in history! Would not the interest in such a collection be a thousand-fold what it is now? Would not we willingly exchange artistic beauty for certain historical truth? A portrait may be, but a photograph must be true.

Let us hope that such considerations as these may at length induce our photographers to be content with simple truth; their object seems too often to be to disguise it as much as possible, and by filling their backgrounds with vulgar and pretentious accessories, or flashily-painted distances of park-like scenery, they do their best to destroy the priceless characteristic of their art—their absolute truth.

How far it is a legitimate function of the Government to organize and carry out such an exhibition as this, may become a question for the political economist; but if it is right for a nation to possess museums, picture galleries, and art treasures; and if such public collections are found to stimulate and encourage art, and thereby to increase the wealth, civilization, and happiness of the country—it is difficult to see why the same objects should not equally be promoted by the public exhibition of art treasures borrowed instead of bought; and in carrying out these collections, the Department of Science and Art has advantages that no public company, or even a wealthy city, can ever attain to. The claim for the loan of art treasures comes with greater force and grace from a branch of the Government specially established for the promotion of art than it possibly could do from any other body; an experienced and courteous staff of officials has the knowledge to select the rarest and most interesting objects, and the tact to decline, without offence, the proffered loan of spurious or mediocre works; and while the permanent galleries at South Kensington are admirably adapted for their exhibition, the perfectly fireproof nature of their construction and the admirable police arrangements, ensure to the owners of cherished and priceless treasures an almost total immunity from risk. If we are to have loan exhibitions of any claim to completeness, or at all worthy of



# THE READER.

21 OCTOBER, 1865.

## MUSIC.

### THE WINTER MUSICAL SEASON.

FROM the Crystal Palace, as usual, has come the first sign of the beginning of our winter season. The Saturday Concerts have already begun, and by the end of this week the autumn vacation may be said to have ended. But before quitting the music of "last half," we ought once more to thank Mr. Mellon, whose Promenade Concerts, never better than this year, have been the solace of so many hungry ears during the holidays. His classical "nights" ended, the people who like symphonies and concertos must betake themselves, for the next few months, to the classical Saturdays of Mr. Manns. These are being continued in the old form (a form which could hardly be improved), but with a little expansion of the choral element. The Palace Choir, a body drawn, it is understood, mostly from the ranks of the Sacred Harmonic, has now, by Mr. Manns' industry and tact, been brought up to a very respectable point of efficiency, and is taking a more prominent part in the concerts. Its performances in the spring and summer, especially in "Irene," the "Walpurgis Night," and the Choral Symphony, proved it to be the most generally useful choral association about London; there being, in fact (strange that we should have to make the confession), no other reasonably good choir accustomed to co-operate with an orchestra in secular music. To-day it is to give the ever-welcome "Acis and Galatea." Of this it will be scarcely necessary to render an account. Succeeding Saturdays will no doubt offer plenty of points worthy of notice.

For good chamber music the public will have to wait, apparently, as last year, till after Christmas. St. James's Hall is again tenanted by the conjurers, who even in this enlightened century draw more shillings than Beethoven or Mozart, and we accordingly hear nothing of the beginning of the Monday Popular Concerts; but it will say little for either the taste or the enterprise of London, if our high art is thus allowed time after time to wait the convenience of the juggling interest.

The great amateur choral societies will presently be in full work. Mr. Martin's, the National Choral, began its weekly practices on Wednesday evening. Neither this body nor the Sacred Harmonic has yet issued the scheme of the year's proceedings. Let us hope that one or the other, or both, will muster courage to diverge a little from the beaten track. The older society, with its overflow of Handelian enthusiasm, might surely give us some of his yet unknown, or almost unknown, oratorios; and the younger would gain in reputation, and probably in funds, by making, for instance, some of the grand church music of Cherubini, or of Gounod, the feature of their season. An amateur society of much humbler pretensions, the Concordia Choir, is attempting, we hear, the "Requiem" of the first of these masters.

But the chief interest of our winter music is to be in the second campaign of the English Opera Company. Of other enterprises we know pretty well the conditions and the probabilities. The possibility of keeping alive a vernacular musical drama is still a problem. The undertaking was saved from disaster last year, as perhaps our readers will remember, only by the potent attraction of a pantomime. The new operas of Macfarren and Hatton failed to draw the public, but a brilliant transformation scene filled the house nightly for months. Such an experience does not promise a very hopeful prospect; but the company seem nothing daunted, and open their doors to-night. The great attraction promised is the "Africaine" of Meyerbeer, which has been duly done into English—a terribly hard task we should fancy—by Mr. Kenny. All the vast material resources of the Italian season will of course be used for this reproduction, and the cast, though on the whole weaker, will be in some respects a better one than that which introduced the opera to England. Miss Pyne should be a better *Selika* than has yet been heard in Paris or London, and there has been no better *Inez* than Madame Sherrington. The great duet sung by these two ladies ought to be something delightful. *Vasco di Gama* is given to Mr. Charles Adams, whose voice has a compass ample for the demands of the part, and who can have nothing to fear from his listeners' recollections of Herr Wachtel. Mr. Lawrence, who showed himself last year to be a clever, well-trained baritone and a good actor, will take *Neluako*. This is not, as the prospectus calls it, a "powerful" cast, but it is one which

should do fair justice to the piece. The only important English novelty promised by the management is an opera by Mr. Leslie, "Ida;" among the adaptations are the "Lalla Rookh" of F. David, and the "Domino Noir" of Auber. The latter we are pleased to see; Miss Pyne's delicious singing made it the best thing produced under her management. Mr. Macfarren's "Helvellyn" is to be repeated; so is M. Gounod's "Mock Doctor," and "Masaniello." The list of singers shows the names of two who are new to the stage, Mr. W. H. Cummings—who, if he turns out a moderately good actor, will be a valuable addition to the thin rank of English operatic tenors—and Miss Ida Gillies, a soprano from the Paris Conservatoire. Miss Lancia, Miss Thirlwall, Miss Leffler, and Madame Heywood are among the already well-known members of the company. Mr. Patey is, and Mr. Weiss is not, among the basses. Such a troupe as this is far from representing the real resources of English vocal art. Again, as last year, the best tenor and the best baritone are away, but we must assume the list is as good as the managerial skill of the direction could produce. A noticeable point in the programme is the announcement that the ballet is to be made a leading feature of the season. The directors say they are going to "revive the terpsichorean glories," &c., of former times. This we believe to be wholly a mistake. Ballet in England has been gradually sinking lower and lower, becoming every year more dull, more ugly, and more indecent. It has now found an appropriate home among the slums. If it has a proper place at all, that place is at the music halls. There, if anywhere let the half-idiotic "gent"-ility of London enjoy the gratification of seeing troops of poor girls, three parts naked, go through their stupid contortions. Musical drama has been too long hampered by this nuisance, and it is strange to see an attempt to whip it into an artificial vitality emanating from quarters in which the advance and elevation of the musical art are professed as the motives of action.

Mr. Mellon, of course, retains the post of conductor, and he is also designated, we observe, "musical director." If this means that he is to direct the general policy of the house, most people will agree with us in thinking that such an adoption of the principle of individual responsibility is a wise step. Under his leadership the public have a right to rely upon the performances being made as good as means and circumstances will allow. R. B. L.

### MUSICAL NOTES.

Two musicians of name, Ernst and Vincent Wallace, have just been taken from us. The great violinist died at Nice on Sunday week, at the age of fifty years. Mr. Wallace's age was about the same. Ernst had been for a long time, as all our musical readers know, the victim of a cruel disease, paralysis. Our English, or rather Irish, composer had been halting, too, for many months between life and death. Lately, and only a few days back, it was reported that he was steadily recovering. There is no superfluity of great instrumentalists in the world, and there is a terrible dearth of composers. Both of these men will be missed from the world of art, as well as regretted by many friends. Of what kind was the art of Ernst none need to be reminded who ever heard the play of that magical bow, and the name of Wallace must long live, remembered by many a sweet melody in lands far from the country of his birth.

SIGNOR MARIO and Mdle. Titiens have been playing on the same boards as members of an operatic company which has been gladdening the musical circles of several provincial cities. Next season, it is rumoured, Signor Mario may appear, with Madame Grisi, at Her Majesty's Theatre. Nothing is impossible. A short series of Italian performances is to be given at this house during next week.

THAT singular personage, the Abbé Lizst, whose movements now form a standing item in continental musical gossip, is coming, they say, to England, to superintend the production of a new mass of his own composing.

ANOTHER new mass, by M. Gounod, is announced as about to be published by M. Choudens. The composer is also busy on an oratorio, as well as on the forthcoming opera of "Romeo and Juliet."

### MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

OPERAS.—Covent Garden (English), "L'Africaine," &c. Her Majesty's (Italian), "Faust," "Fidelio," &c.

representing the private art wealth of the kingdom, it is hardly too much to say that they must continue to be under the auspices and management of the authorities of South Kensington.

### ERNST.

THE following notice, by Schumann,\* written many years ago, of H. W. Ernst, the eminent artist whose decease we chronicle this week, slight though it be, is worth preserving, and will be acceptable to many a musical reader. It is a good specimen of the eager and cordial welcome which Schumann gave to everything and everybody good and great:—

"Berlioz's prediction, that Ernst, like Paganini, would some day make the world talk about him, is beginning to be fulfilled. I have heard nearly all the great violin-players of modern times, from Lipinski down to Prume. Each had his devoted adherents. Some believed in Lipinski; there was something strikingly imposing in his style, and it was only necessary to hear two or three of his grand notes. Some, again, were enthusiastic for Viextemps, the most genial of the recent artists, who has already reached so high a point, that it is difficult to speculate on his future career without secret fear. Ole Bull was an enigma, and a melancholy one, too, impossible to solve, and had plenty of opponents. In the same way, all the players—De Beriot, C. Müller, Molique, David, Prume—have each their special friends among the public, and their champions in the press. But Ernst, like Paganini, has got the art of pleasing all sections and winning them to his side at will, for his very versatile talent has enabled him to penetrate and become familiar with all schools. In power of improvisation, also, the most charming talent in a player, he approaches Paganini, which may in some degree be the consequence of his intimate early association with that master.

"Ernst is a native of Brünn, from which place he came when very young to the Conservatorium at Vienna. He shortly after became acquainted with Paganini, and in 1830 made his first visit to the Rhine, when Paganini was also there. His extraordinary gift of execution, though obviously deriving a good deal from Paganini, made at once a sensation. With all the assurance of youth, he gave his concerts at the very same places at which Paganini had just before been playing. I remember with delight some of these concerts, where, like an Apollo, he drew the train of the Heidelberg muses after him from the neighbouring Rhine towns. At that time his name was well known. After this nothing was heard of him for a while; he had gone to Paris, where it takes time even to get a hearing. Incessant practice improved him; the Paganini element gradually vanished; and within the last year or two his name has again come up, and is now mentioned in Paris in company with the best. His old desire, once more to visit his native country, and exhibit his successful skill to his own town, lately returned upon him. After a journey in Holland last winter, where, in the course of a few months, he gave from sixty to seventy concerts, and a short stay in Paris, he came straight to Germany. Like a true artist, he had faith in his art, and disdained to announce his coming. He appeared first in Hanover (engaged by Marschner), and then in Hamburg and the neighbouring places. We have now heard him in Leipzig almost without being prepared for it. The room was not over full, but the audience might have been double its real numbers, so loud was the applause. The most brilliant and splendid display of the evening was the set of variations by Mayseder, which in the most charming manner he interspersed with some of his own, ending with a cadence such as one hears from Paganini only, when, with humorous audacity, he gives full play to all the magic of his bow. The applause it provoked exceeded the usual measure of enthusiasm in North Germany, and if there had been any bouquets at hand, they would have been flung in showers at the master. This is in store for him next time, even though, most modest and retiring of men as he is, he should desire to avoid it. We shall have one more opportunity of hearing him on Monday next. On that occasion, if he will only play his 'Carnival de Venise,' we shall hope to say something more about him, believing that the great Italian magician, on leaving the world of art, confided to Ernst the mysteries of his method, for the study of the mature artist, the emulation of the student, and the delight of all."

\* Translated from his "Gesammelte Schriften," iii., 208.



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